The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,232 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles en route. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to the *advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
M. L. VERONA	3116	500	W. D. Mudie	17th Feb.
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	24th ,,
M. L. CORMANDEL	4106	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLARAT	4732	900	E. Ashdown	9th ,,
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
B. L. BENGAL	4300	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3903	601	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	4808	1000	S. P. Shallard	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4126	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked BL to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.
The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
DECCAN	3429	550	P. W. Cass	17th Feb.
SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Mar.
VENETIA	2726	150	F. Cole	21th Mar.

For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Feb. 8, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, ,, to Marseilles ,, 320, ,, 320.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles transhipt at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboats.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILA	5,000	800	20th Feb.	16th April.
D. RALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO			1st April	20th May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	...	On the 18th Feb. 1888.
STURA	...	,, 10th Mar. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	15th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lowesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,300	600	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	25th Feb.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	25th March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 490

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

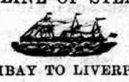
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	11th March. 1888

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI,
Agent.
Seacoa House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Jan. 31, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. EDEN HALL	A. B. McDougall.	3613	400	15th Mar.
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2700	300	12th Apr
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3568	400	30th ,,
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3432	400	15th May

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S. MERTON HALL	C. Barnes	5100	500 30th Mar.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collis	5100	500 2'th May
S.S. RUFFORD HALL	——	4000	550 30th ,,

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
The last named steamer has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light through saloon and cabins.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th Feb., 1888.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 : Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 3 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th February, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 27th February (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1903, tons, on FRIDAY, 17th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 23rd February, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "NAVARINO," 3,400 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th February, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th February, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3541	480	3rd Mar. '88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th ,,
ASIA	J. Craig	3550	480	31st ,,
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	14th April
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3390	480	5th May ,,
PERSIA	R Hutchinson	3317	480	19th ,,
ARABIA	J. Laird	3341	480	31st ,,
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, February 1, 1888. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries. Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

MESSRS. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the LEADING CHAMPAGNE HOUSES is thoroughly established in every market in the world. Their "INDIA BRAND" Champagne, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly one of the BEST Wines of its class imported into India.
This Wine was drunk at several of the banquets given in honour of his Excellency Lord Dufferin when on tour in November last.
Price per dozen quarts, Rs. 54-0 ; Pints, Rs. 29-8.
The following well-known Champagnes are also kept in stock :—

	Cash Prices, per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	62 0	34 0
Perrier Jouet and Co.'s Finest Dry	54 0	29 8
Do, do. Reserve Cuvee	60 0	33 0
Roederer's	63 0	
Saumer, Superior Sparkling	29 0	17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLARETS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	10 12	6 0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	10 12	6 0
Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozens, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozens. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.		
PETIT MEDOC.—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	13 8	7 8
SUPERIOR MEDOC.—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	17 0	10 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE.—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LA ROSE.—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	27 0	15 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX.—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	34 0	18 0

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A CARD.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in ALL SORTS of JEWELLERY & DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

ADDRESS :—RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy referen

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

OLD IRISH WHISKY.

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of SCOTCH WHISKY (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER AND Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.
After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.
It is a well-known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.
TREACHER AND Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt ; is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.
Per 1 dozen Case, Cash, Rs. 24.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS GREAT SALE OF RICH DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, &c. MRS. LAKE'S ENTIRE STOCK WITHOUT ANY RESERVE. IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES. TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

MRS. LAKE
MAISON DE MODES. RAMPART ROW.

Black Dress Silks and Satins.
Coloured Dress Silks and Satins.
Black and Coloured Trimming Satins.
Black and Coloured Silk Velvets.
Coloured Cashmeres and Veilings.
Coloured Flannels and Serges.
White and Cream figured Muslins.
Coloured Zephyrs and Sateens.
White and Cream Piece Laces.
Black Silk Piece Laces and Flouncings.
Coloured Indian Muslins and Lawns.
Coloured Tulles for Ball Dresses.
Coloured Spotted Crapes etc., etc.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich White Silks and Satins.
Rich White Moires and Brooches.
Bridal Wreathes and Flowers.
Lace Handkerchiefs, Silk Hose, Corsets.
White Dress Tulles and Nets.
White Laces, Flouncings, and Edgings.
White China Crêpes and Indian Muslin, etc.

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.
French Flowers and Velvet Leaves.
White Black and Coloured Feathers.
Aigrettes, Ostrich Tips and Wings.
Ribbons and Laces in all Widths.
Boys' Sailor Hats and Collars.
Ladies' Black and White Silk Hose.
White and Black Boots and Shoes.
French Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's Collars and Cuffs.
Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, and Palliasses.
White and Coloured Swiss Embroideries.
Novelties of every Description, etc.

MOURNING.

Rich Black Silks, Satin, Merveilleaux, etc.
Black Cashmere, Nuns Veilings, Llama.
Black, White and Grey Striped Zephyrs.
Black Jet Evening Bodices.
Black Crêpes, Beaded Laces, and Edgings.
Black Dress Tulles and Nets.
Black Ribbons, Chenille, & Jet Ornaments, cet

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE invite inspection of a small and choice Consignment of BALL DRESSES, the productions of well-known Parisian Modistes.
Also the latest Fashionable Novelties in Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS and BONNETS from Paris and London, just received.
The DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of a First Class West End Dressmaker. New Dress Materials of the Latest Fashion arriving each Mail.
PERFECT FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE, SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.
Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.
2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.
3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240

Maximum Variation one minute per Month

Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front	90
Do, do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA,
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

SUPERIOR CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

FLOR DE JAVA,	No. 1	per box	Rs. 4	8	
Do.	do.	No. 2	,,	4	0
Do.	do.	No. 3	,,	3	8

HAVANNA Shaped Trichinopolies	Rs. 2 4
LAWSON'S Master de do	1 12
NOBLES do do	,, 1 4

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, (35 ESPLANADE-ROAD) BOMBAY.

CHEESES.

GLOSTER. Finest rich, Per lb., As. 14, in cut.
STILTONS. 12 to 14 lb. each, Re. 1-4 per lb. Per 4 lb. jar, Rs. 6.
GRUYERE. Selected creamy mild, Per lb., As. 14.

Oriental Bank Buildings,
Fort,
BOMBAY. PHILLIPS & CO.,
and
Byculla Bridge.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS ; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS ; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds, Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.
Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.
We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.
A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.
Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.
For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.
Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
The Climax Motor, &c.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Stye and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN--TWO COLOURS.)

In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Rs. 2 4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes			at Rs. 1	4	per box.
,,	,,	50 ,, ,,	,, 2	6	,,
,,	,,	100 ,, ,,	,, 4	8	,,

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Rs. 1 8 per box.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

NEXT SUNDAY'S ISSUE OF THE

KAISER-I-HIND

WILL CONTAIN AN ILLUSTRATION OF

THE ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME, BOMBAY.

THE KAISER-I-HIND

is the ONLY GUJARATI JOURNAL of Literature, Politics, &c., having BY FAR THE WIDEST CIRCULATION in India.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to MONDAY NOON, the 20th instant, for the MASONRY and PLASTER WORK of the LORD REAY MILLS at Ferguson Road. Forms of tenders may be had at

PAVEI AND RAGHUNATH,
Architects.

No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS of the CORPORATION as under will be held here on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., and 3-15 p.m. (Budget.)

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Munpl Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay Municipal Offices, 15th February, 1888.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, is DECLARED at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, equal to Rs. 12-8 per share, and will be paid on and after the 27th February, 1888, to shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company, on the 18th February, 1888, on production of share-certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th, to SATURDAY, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Bijapur Districts will obtain Dividend warrants at Hubli on and after the 1st March, on production of share-certificates to the manager there.

By order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 15th February, 1888.

TILHAR PAINTED WARE.

THE undersigned is prepared to fill orders for Tilhar Painted and Ornamented Ware,—Teapoys, Brackets, Tables, Milking, Stools, Tea Caddys, Music Racks, &c. Also Painted Brass Placques. Just the things for an Indian Drawing-room or for presents to friends at home.

Price List on application.

I. L. HAUSER.

THEATRICAL MAKE-UP SUNDRIES.

GREASE PAINTS,
Six colours in Tin Case.
Price, Rs. 2-4.

MAKE-UP POWDERS IN TIN CASES,

BURNT CORK.	WHITENING.
DUTCH PINK.	RUDDY ROUGE.
PREPARED MONGOLIAN.	POWDERED ANTIMONY.
BLOOM OF ROSES.	BLANC DE PERLE.

JOINING PASTE FOR ATTACHING BALD FRONT OF WIGS TO FOREHEAD,
ETUI MYSTERIEUX,
SUPERIOR HARE'S FEET,
Re, 1 each.

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The Meet will take place, as usual, during the Easter Holidays, commencing March 30, 1888, at the "Nal" in the Ahmedabad district.

The exact value of the Cup and first Spears will depend upon subscriptions, but approximately will be Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 30 respectively.

Mess tents, messing and ice will be provided, but competitors must bring their own sleeping tents, liquor, &c.

First entries, Rs. 15 each, 15th February; Second entries, Rs. 30 each, 15th March; half forfeit.

Gentlemen are requested to send their entries to the Honorary Secretary at Morvi as soon as possible, so as to enable the Committee to know approximately how many to arrange for.

THE "SALMON" PONY CUP value Rs. 250, for ponies Arabs 13·2, C. B. 13·2 and under, will be ridden for at the Meeting. Half an inch allowed for shoes. Ponies may be measured at the Meet, and W. I. T. C. certificates will be accepted. Entries free.

RULES.

A competitor will be allowed two chances only, for which he may buy two entries, and may ride any horses *bona fide* his own property, or the same horse twice in different heats.

The drawings for heats will be so arranged that no two chances of the same owner will be drawn in the same heat.

Catch weights, owners up. In the event of an owner being disabled by a fall he may put up a rider, who must be of not less weight than himself, or approved by the Committee.

Contesting Spears to be divided into parties of three or four, and the takers of first Spears of each party to contend for following heats and final Spear and Cup.

To take first Spear it is not necessary that the boar should be killed, but blood must be drawn and seen on pig or on spear by Umpire, or other riders at the discretion of the Umpire.

Spears to be delivered on the offside only, unless by a left-handed man, who must declare before starting. Spears are not to exceed 8 feet in length.

An Umpire will accompany each party, who will, if possible, settle all disputes; but who can, if in doubt, submit the point to the Committee, whose decision on all matters will be final.

Any rider, making a frivolous objection or claiming first Spear when no claims there to can be substantiated, will be fined one dozen of champagne.

Foul riding is not allowed. Intentional collision between riders or horses constitutes foul riding, and conviction thereof will disqualify at the discretion of the Committee.

W. H. WHITE, C.E.,
Honorary Secretary.
Morvi, Kattywar, February, 1888.

BANKS.

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Name
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Occupation
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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 1, 1883, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBERS AND PATIENTS. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Marine Battalion "At Home."
Free Temperance Concert, Byculla Wesleyan Chapel, near Victoria Gardens, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Cosmopolitan (s), from Cardiff; Mt. Olivet (s), Shields; and Ancona (s), Middlesbro'.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—H. M. S. Turquoise, Muscat; Nowshera (s), Chittagong; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie; Amizade (brig), Genoa, Mozambique, &c.; Khiwa (s), Hongkong; Clan Murray (s), and Elektra (s), Trieste and Venice.

YESTERDAY being Ash Wednesday, the Duc d'Orleans attended divine service at the Cathedral of N. S. de Esperanca, at Kalbadevi.

GAIETY THEATRE.—Professor Dot's exhibition of wonderful magic, mesmerism, and curiosities will be shown from this day, 16th February, at 9 p.m. The public are requested to avail themselves of this opportunity.

FOUND.—A handkerchief containing a currency note for Rs. 50, thirteen annas and six pies and a key, found lying on Frere Road, on Tuesday last, by a boatman, named Abba Essoob, was forwarded yesterday to the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for identification.

TRESPASSING IN A COMPOUND.—Mr. Hamilton yesterday convicted a Hindoo, named Crishna Gopal, on a charge of trespassing in the compound of Mr. Hill's residence at Colaba. The prisoner had been noticed perched on a tree breaking off the branches. He had been constantly warned off the premises, but to no effect. He was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at Upper Colaba, touching the death of Santan DeSouza, a Goanese cook, aged 25 years, who was found drowned in a well. Deceased was missing from his residence at Colaba since the night of Saturday last, the 11th instant. There were no external marks of violence on the body. An open verdict was recorded.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Last evening a European lad, named Hepworth, narrowly escaped drowning. While bathing in the right side basin at the Apollo Bunder, he sank, but assistance was at hand, and he was dragged out unconscious by a native. A Parsi, named Mr. Framji Ratanji, then kindly offered the lad some restorative, and by this and other means promptly given brought him back to consciousness.

PICK-POCKETS AT POONA RAILWAY STATION.—A pick-pocket in the disguise of a Multani merchant, while loitering about the Poona Railway Station, is accused of having cut open the coat pocket of a passenger and extracted therefrom a gold bangle and a necklace worth Rs. 800. The Railway Police tracked the offender to his house in Somwar Peth, and succeeded in recovering from his possession one of the stolen ornaments. The accused is awaiting trial before Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate.—*Deccan Herald.*

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Babajee Bappoo, a cart-driver, was yesterday charged by Inspector Roberts, before Mr. P. Ryan, with cruelly torturing his bullocks by overloading his cart with timber on Tuesday, the 14th instant. The accused had four logs of timber on his cart, and his two bullocks were in a very emaciated condition. While passing along Grant Road they were scarcely able to draw the cart. This attracted the attention of Sir Frank Souter, who was passing by at the time, and he ordered the accused to be prosecuted. On admitting the truth of the complaint, he was fined Rs. 2.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at Kala Chowkey Road, Parel, touching the death of Khondee, woman, aged 16 years, the wife of Ittoo Soorajee, a hawker of fruit. The deceased and her husband frequently quarrelled, it was alleged, in consequence of her misconduct. On Sunday evening last she declined to cook the evening meal, whereupon the husband abused and struck her. On the following morning she was missing from the house. A search was instituted, and her body was found floating in a well close by. A verdict of death from suicide was recorded.

THEFT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Ismail Cassam, was charged before Mr. Hamilton with stealing a bottle of brandy from a godown in the Prince's Dock. The prisoner had been observed abstracting the bottle from a case which had been stored in a godown in the Dock, and secreting it about his person. A policeman was informed of the occurrence, and he subsequently arrested the man, who produced the bottle. Pleading guilty to the charge and admitting a former conviction he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—Inspector Guider charged Habib Ibrahim, a young Mahomedan, before Mr. Hamilton, yesterday, with criminally trespassing in the godown of a Bania, named Pragjee Sawjee. The prisoner, it appeared, visited the godown, but finding the door locked and a servant sleeping in front of it with a bunch of keys in his possession, stole it, and opened the door. As he was entering the room the Bania happened to see him, and raising an alarm immediately seized him. The accused freed himself and ran away, but he was eventually arrested. In defence the prisoner set up an *alibi*, alleging he was all this time attending a ceremony in connection with the fortieth day after his father's death, at which many people were present. An adjournment was granted to enable him to prove his case.

PAYING OFF AN OLD GRUDGE.—Constable Nelms, yesterday, prosecuted a Seedee, named Mahomed Hoossain, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly in a public place. The Seedee, it was stated, made himself drunk with ganja, and then repaired to the spot of a Bania, with whom he had had a quarrel, and whom he had threatened to kill. The man apprehending danger directed the shop. The latter was armed with a stick, and assaulted the servant. He then thrashed the master and following suffered. Subsequently two other natives who had interfered, in arresting a sepoy succeeded, after much difficulty, in arresting the prisoner, whom he removed to a police station. In defence he denied the truth of the story told by the complainants and averred that he was peacefully passing along the road when he was assaulted by them, having been put up by the Bania. Mr. Hamilton held the charge proved, and sentenced the Seedee to a month's hard labour.

ROBBING HIS MOTHER.—Yesterday, Inspector Roberts charged Pandoo Boodajee, unemployed, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 20, the property of Parwutti, accused's mother, from her house at Gaumdavie on Tuesday. The accused was a bad character, and had been turned out of the house by his mother. This was four months ago, and he came occasionally to visit her. On Tuesday, while he was at her house, he managed to steal a gold neck ornament, which had been left in an earthen chatty in her room. The mother missed the ornament shortly after the accused had left, and reported the theft to the police. The accused was arrested on suspicion, but subsequently acknowledged his guilt. The stolen ornament was recovered from a Marwarree pawnbroker at Mahuluxmee, with whom the accused had pledged it for Rs. 16. The accused, on pleading guilty, was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFTS BY A EUROPEAN.—Inspector C. O'Connor, G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Henry Palmer, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with criminally misappropriating property worth Rs. 30 belonging to Mr. T. Kendall. The facts of the case have already been reported. Evidence was led by Mr. Macdermott, showing that Palmer took the box, and having broken it open appropriated most of the contents which, with the help of two others, he pawned. The cheque book was appropriated by Worthy who, on trying to cash a cheque, was arrested, and thus enabled the police to discover the theft. In defence Palmer admitted having become possessed of the box which, he said, he found among his things. When at the Strangers' Home his companions persuaded him and helped him in stealing the contents and disposing of them. He threw himself on the mercy of the court. Mr. Macdermott in reply to his worship stated that Palmer had been a permanent way inspector on the G. I. P. Railway and had been dismissed owing to drunkenness. He had a wife and several children, who were now in England. His worship reserved his decision in the matter till noon to-day.

DEATH OF MR. WODEHOUSE.—We deeply regret to have to record the death of Mr. Wodehouse, who was so well known for the past few years in Secunderabad. This sad event happened suddenly near Bezwada, on Saturday, from cholera. Mr. Wodehouse had been ailing from diarrhœa for some days, but thought nothing of it; indeed, only a day or two previous, he had written to a family here in the best of spirits, and announced his intention of shortly taking a run into Secunderabad to see them. Mr. Wodehouse was a retired Executive Engineer of the British Public Works service, and had been for a number of years stationed in Berar. On taking his pension a few years ago, he came here, and entered the service of Nawab Vikar-ul-Umrah. Last year, on Messrs. Balchrishna & Co. obtaining the contract for the construction of the extension of the N. G. S. Railway from Dornakul to Bezwada, they engaged the services of Mr. Wodehouse as their Chief Engineer. His connection with this well-known firm of contractors was throughout a mutually pleasant and profitable one until death unhappily stepped in and dissolved it to the great grief of his employers. Deep sympathy is felt throughout the station for Mrs. Wodehouse and her family.—*Deccan Times.*

BEATING A MAN TO DEATH.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the trial of Mahomedkhan Hoosainkhan, a Beloochee, and Shaik Oosman Hossein, an Indian Mussulman, on charges of murder in causing the death of Lukhmidas Mohunjee on the 22nd January last, by striking him with sticks; of committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same Special Jury. The Hon. Mr. Latham, with Mr. Kirkpatrick, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Branson for the first, and Mr. Manker for the second prisoner.

Mr. Branson, in further addressing the jury on behalf of the first prisoner, remarked that his client took no part whatever in the fatal blow which was said to have been inflicted upon deceased. It was natural that both the father and the brother of the deceased should try their utmost to make out a case against the accused, but their evidence was inconsistent on many points. It could not safely be relied upon; and the learned counsel trusted that, upon the conflicting evidence placed before them, the jury would return a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Manker, in addressing the jury for the second prisoner, said the important point for the jury to determine was who dealt the blows to the deceased which resulted in his death. The medical evidence went to show that the death could not have resulted from one blow only, but from a number of blows. Now, who were the persons who dealt these blows? Nearly half-an-hour elapsed before the police came to the spot; and the two companions of the prisoners were unwilling to give evidence regarding the nature of the assault. It was very probable that they had taken a part in the assault. The second prisoner, who was arrested almost immediately after the assault, had no stick in his hand; and in the absence of the stick, the learned counsel would ask the jury to come to the conclusion that some other person had committed the assault, and that the witnesses had identified the wrong man. The night was dark and the street was crowded. Of the four persons who entered the street, Cursondas Mohunjee was acquainted with the two prisoners only, and when the assault was over, it was more than likely that he gave the police the only names that occurred to him at the time.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said there was one incidental point in the case for their consideration, namely, that the accused were Mahomedans and the witnesses were Hindus; and as there was a race feeling between them in other parts of India, the jury might well consider if there was any trace of such feeling in the present case on the part of the witnesses for the prosecution, who might have exaggerated or over-coloured their statements. Criticising the evidence called before the Court, his Lordship said that the evidence of the boy Cursondas was materially corroborated by the silk cloth dealer and another eye-witness. Both the prisoners were armed with sticks; and the evidence was conclusive that the blow the prisoner had a stick that was thicker than the one carried by the first. He had ample time to throw it away; and it was probable that he did throw it away. A very severe assault was committed upon the deceased, and there were three eye-witnesses of it. The evidence of Cursondas as given before the Magistrate and in this Court as to the period of his acquaintance with the prisoners was conflitting; and it was for the jury to consider whether they should attach any weight to it, remembering that Cursondas's evidence in other material parts was corroborated by two other eye-witnesses of the assault. It was very probable that the first prisoner, when he found himself firm in the grasp of the deceased Lukhmidas, who was described to be a powerful man, called out for assistance to the second prisoner, and that the blow was given which felled the deceased to the ground. It was a cowardly and shameful assault upon the deceased with blows while he was holding the first prisoner and while he lay down upon the ground. In his Lordship's opinion, the first prisoner, when he called upon the second for assistance, could not be said to have intended that death should be the result of the blows; and with regard to this part of the assault, he could not be found guilty of more than aiding and abetting in the offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. With regard to the second prisoner, the witnesses were clear that, when called upon by the first, he held up his stick with both his hands and dealt the deceased a violent blow on the head, the principal blow that caused the death. If the jury thought that the second prisoner was not guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, it was open to them to find him guilty of causing grievous hurt. The case for murder against both prisoners was withdrawn under his Lordship's direction; and the charges of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and of causing grievous hurt only remained.

The jury, after a short consultation, found (by a majority of seven to two) both the prisoners guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The Judge: I agree with the majority. There will be no other case for you, gentlemen, for trial at the present Sessions, and you are discharged: much obliged to you for your services.

Sentence on the prisoners was reserved for a few hours.

His Lordship, in pronouncing sentence later in the day, said: Mahomedkhan Hooseinkhan and Shaik Oosman Hossein you have been convicted, by a majority of seven to two, by an extremely intelligent jury of the citizens of Bombay, of culpable homicided not amounting to murder. A more brutal and unprovoked assault has rarely been proved in any Court of Justice. This Court, so far as it can by the sentences it passes, is determined to put a stop to Beloochees and others walking the streets armed with sticks and molesting and threatening the poorer inhabitants of the city. The evidence of the very experienced House Surgeon of the Jamsetjee Hospital showed that more than one blow must have been dealt to cause the extensive fracture of the skull which resulted in the death of the deceased Lukhmidas, and the other evidence was conclusive that, not content with striking the poor man while he was standing up, both of you continued striking him while he had fallen down until he was stunned by the blows; and that he never recovered consciousness. There is some difference in my opinion as to the offence proved against each of you, although the jury have not by their verdict found so. The sentence upon you, Mahomedkhan Hoosainkhan, is that you be transported for ten years; and upon you, Shaik Oosman Hossein, that you be transported for the term of your natural life.

The trial of the case was watched by a large section of the criminal class of the city who crowded the court; and the second prisoner, in leaving the dock, encouraged them to avenge the fate to which he had been subjected.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley and a Common Jury, Succaram Bhiksett and Rama Crishna were charged with lurking house trespass by night and theft of ornaments, of the value of about Rs. 850, the property of Kolabhoy Harrakchund. On the 14th December last, the prosecutor, who resided in a house near Jackaria Mosque, was making preparations to go to his native country, Bhownuggur, assisted by the first prisoner, who kept a pan-soparee shop on the ground floor of the house. Prosecutor took out all the ornaments, and the first prisoner assisted him in packing them up in a carpet bag. He went with the prisoner to a tailor's shop, and on his return home, he left the bag with the ornaments in his room. He then went downstairs and was engaged in the verandah in writing up the accounts of a milk-man. The first prisoner stood near him for a short time, when prosecutor observed another man go out of the house. On a question being put to him, Succaram said it was his servant who went out. Having written the accounts, prosecutor went up to his room, but found the door of it open. His wife and daughter, having fastened the door from inside, were sleeping in the room. Prosecutor missed the carpet-bag and made a report to the police about 2 o'clock in the morning. The two prisoners were arrested. The first prisoner took the police to the verandah of the prosecutor's house, and pointed out the missing ornaments in a basket that was swinging from a hook in the verandah. The carpet-bag had been emptied and thrown away; and the ornaments, having been tied up in four bundles, had been placed in the basket hanging in the verandah. The second prisoner was a servant of the first. The carpet-bag was found in the road at a distance of some yards from the prosecutor's house. The jury (by a majority of eight to one) found both the prisoners guilty of theft. Both were old offenders and admitted previous convictions.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said: Succaram Bhiksett, you have been three times convicted, twice for housebreaking and theft and once for theft, by the magistrates of the city. Within the last eight years, you have been sentenced to jail twice for two years, and once for fifteen months. You, Rama Crishna, have been five times convicted by the magistrates of the city, and have received sentences, once for three months, once for six months, once for one year, and twice for two years. It has been the practice of the court, when habitual thieves like you are convicted, to send them out of the country. The sentence upon each of you is that you be transported for ten years.

There is one more case for trial; and the Sessions were adjourned until 10-30 a.m., to-day.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report was submitted by the directors for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887:—The last general meeting of the company was held on the 1st September, 1887, when the report and accounts for the year completed on 30th June last were presented to, and confirmed by, the shareholders. The directors now submit the audited balance-sheet: and profit and loss account for the half-year ended 31st December, 1887. The latter account shows, with the balance of Rs. 6,295-8-5 brought forward from the previous year, a credit balance of Rs. 16,610-10-4 after writing off Rs. 1,000 for account of bad and doubtful debts, and Rs. 400 in reduction of the expenses connected with the purchase of vendors' certificates, &c. In view of the continued opposition which the company has to face, the directors consider it undesirable to recommend an interim dividend, but propose to put aside, as usual, Rs. 8,000 to the deterioration and renewal account, and to carry down the balance, Rs. 8,610-10-4, to the current half-year; and they trust the shareholders will fully endorse and support their policy of husbanding the resources of the Company. The present half-year is that in which the larger business is done, and as a respectable balance is carried down, there is every hope that the accounts for the completed year may justify a dividend. During the past half-year, the board have made strenuous efforts to reduce expenditure in every direction, and it is expected that the result of the economies introduced will affect the accounts very favourably during the current year. The secretaries and agents have seconded the efforts of the board, in the direction of economy, by offering to alter the basis of their remuneration; they propose to receive only Rs. 500 per mensem, office allowance, in lieu of Rs. 750; but the commission on profits is to be increased to 10 per cent. As this will cause an annual saving, in the fixed charges, of Rs. 3,000, the directors have accepted this offer, and they propose to move the necessary special resolution at the forthcoming general meeting. The retiring directors are Messrs. C. Tyabjee and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, both of whom are eligible for re-election.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—It is not, as you are aware, incumbent upon us to publish accounts at the close of the first half of the financial year, but having in view the natural anxiety of the shareholders to be fully informed as to the position of the company, in face of the severe competition to which we have been subjected, your board had no hesitation in publishing the accounts. Those who have studied them will, I think, be satisfied that, although the profits earned are not sufficient to justify an *interim* dividend, the financial position of the company is throughly sound. We are able to put aside the usual sum for depreciation, and to carry down a respectable balance; since the date of closing the accounts, the usual repayment of Rs. 10,000 debentures has been made, so that to-day the first mortgage debt stands at only Rs. 50,000. The current half-year is that in which we expect to earn our chief profits, and I am, therefore, justified in hoping that when we meet next, we may have the pleasure of recommending a dividend, even if we are unable in the meantime to raise our prices. But I may mention that the question of enhancement of price has for some time engaged our serious attention, and it is not impossible that some move may ere long be made in this direction. There is nothing in the accounts to which I need specially refer, but we shall be happy as far as possible to answer any questions. I now beg formally to move that the report and accounts already circulated, be hereby adopted, approved and confirmed.

Mr. J. R. Duxbury referred to an item of Rs. 1,000 in the accounts, being the amount written off on account of bad and doubtful debts, and said that in a ready-money business like theirs, the bad debts ought not to amount to such a large figure. A thousand rupees to be written off out of a total profit of Rs. 16,000 was by no means a trifling figure, more especially as they did much of their business on credit. The speaker asked how much more they would have to write off, besides the sum already entered in the accounts.

Mr. R. A. Willis (*ex-officio* director) replied that he thought another Rs. 2,000 would have yet to be written off.

Mr. Duxbury: Don't you think that it reflects on the agency?

Mr. Willis did not think that it did. So far as he could see, nothing had been written off for a good many years. Although theirs was a ready money business, they had at times to execute orders for parties in the country by apparently respectable people, and a former contractor of the company, who took a large quantity of their ice, had turned out an insolvent.

Mr. E. B. Carroll: Do I understand that this is only a part of the accumulation of bad debts, which were previously not debited, but which are now written off by instalments?

Mr. Willis: Yes, it is an accumulation of the past seven years.

Mr. Duxbury said the unfortunate result was mainly due to an irregular mode of proceeding in that they had farmed out their business to a contractor. That man had not only declined to pay up, but had actually started an opposition business. The promoters of some rival companies entertained the opinion that if the old company, although it was not well managed, was paying good dividends, a well managed concern could not do otherwise than make large profits.

Mr. Rae said that their factory was practically fire-proof, and thought that they could save, at least, half the money they were now paying for its insurance, which might be allowed to lie at interest and accumulate, till in course of time they had formed an insurance fund of their own. He suggested that the directors should inquire into the desirability of his proposal, and report the result of their deliberations at the next meeting of the shareholders.

Mr. Ragunath N. Khote said that the question required serious consideration, and he, therefore, hoped that no off-hand resolution would be passed by the meeting.

Mr. Rae proposed that with a view to reducing payments to insurance companies, the directors be authorized to form a fire insurance fund, if, on consideration, they found the project suitable and feasible.

Mr. Carroll seconded the proposition.

Mr. Byramji N. Servai said he was a debenture-holder and, according to one of the provisions the property should be insured to the fullest extent possible.

On a division, the motion was lost. The chairman's proposition regarding the adoption of the report and accounts was carried *nem. con.* Messrs. Cumroodeen Tyabji and Jamsetji N. Petit were re-elected directors; and Mr. Naushboy B. Jeejeebhoy was re-elected chairman of the board of directors. Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, who moved the latter proposition, observed that Mr. Nanabhoy had been the father of the company, whose interests he had always watched with great interest. Messrs. Hugh S. Symons and Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji were re-appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

Mr. Khote then rose to move the following proposition:—"That the following article be substituted for article No. 93, which is hereby rescinded, viz.:—93. The firm of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co. (howsoever that firm may for the time being be constituted) shall be the secretaries and agents of the Company and shall receive a commission equal to 10 per cent. upon the net profits of the Company, such amounts to be paid to them half-yearly, and shall also receive a monthly office allowance the amount whereof shall be from time to time fixed by the Board as a remuneration for all trouble and expenses, except books, stationery, printing, stamps, petty disbursements and law charges, that may be incurred on behalf of the Company, but such allowance shall never be less than Rs. 500 a month." Mr. Khote said he had observed with regret some correspondence in the newspapers on this subject. But he failed to see the grounds on which any opposition could be advanced against the proposition.

Mr. Duxbury: Was one of the letters yours? (Laugh.)

The chairman: Order, order.

Mr. Khote: I emphatically deny the insinuation.

Mr. Duxbury: I only asked a question.

Mr. Khote: And I answer it in the negative. (Laughter.) Mr. Khote, proceeding, said he could vouch for the fact that the agents had placed this proposal before the directors in good faith. The soundness of the principle to pay the agents in proportion to the profits a company makes, and not to grant a fixed allowance irrespective of the net earnings divisible amongst shareholders, is acknowledged on all hands, and this mode of remunerating the Agents is considered most equitable and fair. When the proposal came before the directors they considered that this move would be just in the right direction. By it the fixed allowance would be reduced from Rs. 750 to Rs. 500 a month, or from Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 6,000, a year thus effecting a yearly saving of Rs. 3,000: but the increase of percentage in the Agent's Commission from 3 to 10 may, perhaps, appear, at first sight, to be a great leap; but if they, with the assistance of facts and figures, analysed it, they would at once, see that it was in the interest both of the company and the agents to accede to the proposal. If they were to base their calculations on the merely nominal profits the company had made during the last eighteen months, they would observe that the company's gain would be nearly Rs. 4,300, for under the present arrangement the agents were entitled to Rs. 13,500 for office allowance, together with 3 per cent. on net profits, which amounted to the small sum of Rs. 127, whereas by the proposed arrangement they would only get Rs. 9,000 for office allowance and Rs. 346 on account of 10 per cent. commission, the difference between the two being Rs. 4,300, nearly in favour of the Company. But these eighteen months he must admit, had been most disadvantageous to the company owing to the keen competition they had at present to contend with. Now, supposing their net profits admitted of a 5 per cent. dividend, which would require Rs. 30,000, under the present arrangement the Agents would be entitled to Rs. 9,000 for office allowance and Rs. 900 on account of 3 per cent. commission, while under the new proposal, they would receive Rs. 6,000 for office allowance and Rs. 3,000 for 10 per cent commission. Thus there would be a saving to the company of Rs. 900 a year. Further more, when the yearly net profits would amount to Rs. 45,000, equivalent to a 7½ per cent. dividend, the Agents would, on the existing scale, receive Rs.9,000 for office allowance and Rs. 1,350 for 3 per cent. commission, whilst, under the proposed scale, they would receive Rs. 6,000 for office allowance and Rs. 4,500 for 10 per cent commission, the difference against the company being Rs. 150 only. Again, he had taken the trouble to ascertain that in the case a dividend of 7 per cent only, the two scales would correspond with each other almost exactly. If you continued this process of calculation upwards they would notice that the company would lose Rs. 1,200 only when the dividend to shareholders rose to 10 per cent. Certainly in bad times they must seek economy in every direction, but in prosperous ones they might afford to be some somewhat liberal. Having thus considered all the *pros* and *cons* of the question, the directors came to the conclusion that it was at least their duty to place the proposal before you for consideration and final decision.

Mr. Rustomji Jamsetji seconded the proposition.

Mr. Duxbury: It will now be my pleasure and duty to move an amendment to this proposition.

Mr. Willis: I do not think an amendment is admissible. You may either accept or reject the proposition.

Mr. Duxbury: It is not admissible? Well it is very unfortunate for the shareholders. We have come here, it seems, simply to record what the agents may propose. (Laughter.)

Mr. Khote: You can reject the proposal, if you like. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Duxbury said that his friend Mr. Ragunath had favoured them with some figures, and he would follow suit by giving them figures and facts also. If a reference be made to the accounts for the half-year ending December, 1885, it would be seen that the profit and loss account showed "Balance being profit available for distribution, Rs. 82,709, and half-year ending June, 1886, shows balance, being profit available for distribution, Rs. 90,141, or a total for the year of Rs. 172,850." Now 3 per cent. on this amount would be Rs. 5,185 and 10 per cent. would be Rs. 17,285, the difference being Rs. 12,100. Rs. 750 per mensem would be Rs. 9,000 per year and Rs. 500 per mensem would be Rs. 6,000 for the same period, showing a saving of Rs. 3,000. If this sum was deducted from Rs. 12,100 it will show a gain to the agents and, of course, a loss to the shareholders of Rs. 9,100 per year. He was told that from some cause or other the whole of the balances for the year ending June, 1886, Rs. 172,850 was not divided, but that only Rs. 74,395 was divided, and consequently the agents only received Rs. 2,232, but at 10 per cent. they would be entitled to Rs. 7,438. This would work out the following result: Rs. 750 per mensem, came to Rs. 9,000 per year, and 3 per cent. on Rs. 7,438, made Rs. 2,232 per year—total Rs. 11,232. By the proposed arrangement the result would be this: Rs. 500 per mensem was equal to Rs. 6,000 per year and 10 per cent. on Rs. 74,395, came to Rs. 7,438—total Rs. 13,438; or Rs. 2,206 in favour of the agents. The shareholders were told that it was not allowable for an amendment to be moved to the proposal, which was, he thought, a circumstance to be regretted. Could he have moved an amendment he would have proposed that the agents be allowed Rs. 302 per mensem and 5 per cent. commission on the profits, and that the directors be invited to consider the advisability of dispensing with the agency and appointing a person who would devote the whole of his time to the company's business. A suitable person could, he thought, be secured for about Rs. 700 or 800 per mensem who would have his office at the Factory and would look after the economical working of the business, seek orders, see to the working of the depots and avoid some of the bad debts they were occasionally called upon to write off. There was a business not a quarter of a mile from this office which was managed in the way he had indicated, and for a salary such as he had named by a person who had had a scientific training, had several shops and, about a dozen European gentlemen to control, some of whom had had a similar training to themselves. He devoted the whole of his time from morning until night to the business, the profits of which were greater than theirs were ever likely to be. Their business was one of a kind that could, he (Mr. Duxbury) thought be better managed by a person who had ten or a dozen undertakings to look after and was a general merchant also, and who possessed no special qualifications for the work, and was now and had been some time absent from India. Had they done their own business from the commencement instead of entrusting it to others, they would not have had the present competition to contend against, and the ice consuming public would have been as well or better served than they now were, whilst their property would not have been depreciated to the extent it now was. They might also have had better dividends and a larger reserve fund as their expenses would have been less, whilst they would have secured greater profits. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Khote said Mr. Duxbury had said that one could prove anything he liked by figures. He must say that here he could not agree with Mr. Duxbury. Of all things arithmetical truths are most incontrovertible.

Mr. Duxbury said that the profit for the year ended 30th June, 1886, amounted in round figures to Rs. 1,73,000, and he had based his calculations thereon. The fact was that profit amounted only to Rs. 74,000, if the balances brought forward from the two previous half years were deducted from it, as they would admit, ought to be done. All Mr. Duxbury's calculations must fall to the ground, inasmuch as they ought to have been based on this net profit, which alone was divided amongst the shareholders, as Mr. Duxbury himself had admitted. Even in that good year if the proposed new scheme had been adopted the company could not have lost much. Again, he was surprised at Mr. Duxbury granting on the one hand that the only just mode of paying agents was to remunerate them by results, and yet on the other hand strongly opposing his proposition. Could inconsistency go further?

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji said: In laying his proposition before the meeting, Mr. Khote tried to show that it was altogether, in the interests of the shareholders themselves, to pass it, and nothing whatever in the interests of agents. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Khote: I never said that.

Dr. Cowasji said that when he first read the proposition on receiving the directors' report, he asked to himself whether in these hard times any one would voluntarily come forward to accept so many thousand rupees less than what he had hitherto received. That was utterly impossible. (Laughter.) Unless, indeed, the secretaries and agents were secretly convinced that they would be immensely benefited in the future, he did not think they would have laid before the shareholders such a proposition. (Hear, hear.) It was true that by the new arrangement for the present they would receive a little less than they did before. But supposing the Company made large profits as before, would not the secretaries and agents be greatly benefited? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Willis said he must ask the shareholders to disabuse their minds of the idea that the secretaries and agents were desirous of pressing the resolution upon them. They were quite willing to leave their remuneration as it was if the shareholders preferred it. And he must repudiate the suggestion of Dr. Cowasjee that the agents made this offer, having in view some advantage which did not appear in the surface. He could only say that inability to understand disinterested action was to argue themselves unable to understand the feelings of a gentleman. The secretaries and agents were, it was true, able to see what was the probable course of the ice trade in the future better than individual shareholders; but their information pointed to increased competition and not to an end of it, and consequently to a more moderate range of profits in the future than in the past. As it happened, the course now proposed was not initiated by them. Several of the shareholders had urged at various times that it would be fairer to base their remuneration more on profits, and they had for some time had the matter under consideration. The terms now suggested were submitted to several shareholders, whose opinion was entitled to weight before they were placed before the board; and the approval of these shareholders considerably influenced them in placing the proposals before the board. Now as to the rate of remuneration, he submitted that they were not overpaid for the work they had to do. He had the reports and accounts of a good many of their neighbouring companies by him, but he had selected from half-a-dozen of those supposed to be the best managed, the rates of remuneration, and they would find that theirs were considerably lower than those of their neighbours. (Here Mr. Willis quoted figures from Empress Mill Co., Badham Pile and Co., and others.) Mr. Duxbury remarked that there was very little time devoted by the secretaries and agents to the management of this business, and that he himself would do the whole work out of office hours. Well, the only way to convince him would be to ask him to come and see for himself. He (Mr. Willis) thought he would not find the appointment a sinecure. With regard to the discussion which had taken place in the newspapers and now again between Mr. Khote and Mr. Duxbury as to the profits of the year 1885-86, Mr. Khote's figures were quite right; the net profits were 74,000 odd, and the whole discussion was due to Mr. Duxbury's apparent inability to understand that there was a radical difference between the expressions "Net Profits for the Year" and "Balance, being profits available for distribution." Now he would give them briefly the figures as to their remuneration. He had taken out these figures from the reports for the seven years up to, and immediately preceding December 31st, 1887, with this result in round figures. From 30th June, 1881 (date of report), to 31st December, 1887, inclusive, the commissions paid to the agents amounted to Rs. 12,635 at 3 per cent. If 10 per cent. commission had been paid during the seven years in question, the total payment would have amounted to Rs. 39,285. Less annual saving in office allowance Rs. 3,000 per annum, Rs. 21,000; less commission at 3 per cent., as above, Rs. 12,635.—total Rs. 33,635. Total advantage in favour of agents during seven years, Rs. 6,200. This was the whole advantage they would have gained during the seven years just passed; but they must remember that those years included some of the most prosperous which their company had enjoyed. He could, as he had said before, expect the same large profits in the future, sharing probably their business with one or more competitors, as they had earned in the past. If this view was correct, he thought it must be to the advantage of the company to have the fixed charges on the lowest possible scale. It must be recollected that "office allowance" came in the same category as "wages" and "rent," and was charged in the accounts *before* the profits were ascertained, whilst commission was only paid after the net profits have been ascertained and all charges, including depreciation, deducted. He thought he had said enough to show the shareholders that the proposal they had made was a sound one, and had been with the desire of assisting the company in hard times; it was, of course, left to the shareholders to accept or reject the offer as they might see fit.

Mr. Craigie was sorry that he could not support the resolution, although it showed a *bona fide* attempt on the part of the secretaries and agents to reduce the expenses of the company in times of pressure. It was perfectly true that if the company was in a very prosperous state and in a position to pay large dividends, the result of the present resolution would be that the agents would be paid according to a slightly higher scale than the existing one. But in times like the present, when the company was not in a prosperous condition, the expenses would be very considerably reduced. He was, however, not able to support the resolution, because he thought it was defective in two very important points. One of these was that, according to the wording of the resolution, the amount of the monthly allowance which was to be given to the agents was left entirely to the discretion of the directors, without any limit whatsoever being placed upon that discretion. (Hear, hear.) The other defect, which he considered to exist in the resolution, was that no limit was placed to the amount of the commission which the agents might receive. Some limit, he thought, ought to be placed on the total amount of the remuneration which the agents should receive, that is to say, that they should have a certain monthly allowance and a certain commission on the net profits of the company, provided the total amount of both did not exceed a sum to be fixed upon.

Mr. Willis, in reply, said that as regarded the wording of the proposed new article, Mr. Craigie was quite right. The new article was by an oversight worded in the same manner as the old, which apparently empowered the directors to raise the office allowance at will. This was not of course intended, and although the mistake could not be rectified at the present meeting, if the subject were brought upon a subsequent occasion, the article could be amended in accordance with the intention. As to limiting the aggregate payment of allowance and commission, the suggestion appeared to him not unreasonable, and, in fact, he had the last day or two contemplated some such amendment as possible. The secretaries and agents desired to assist the company so far as they could rise so without injustice to themselves; and they would, therefore, endeavour to give effect to Mr. Craigie's suggestion when the subject again came up for discussion.

Mr. Carroll said that after what had fallen from Mr. Willis, he hoped that the directors would immediately take up the question, and draw up a proposition which would be free from the defects which had been pointed out by Mr. Craigie, and would be thoroughly acceptable to the shareholders. He thought it was high time for the shareholders to put their house in order. It was the bounden duty of the directors and agents to consider very fully in what way they could reinstate the company on its former basis, and make it a good dividend paying concern. The shareholders had a right to expect that, as the business was very profitable, and he knew enough of the business to say that the opposition to the company could be met without the shareholders sacrificing their dividends. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Khote said that having now ascertained the feeling of the shareholders to a certain extent, he had no objection to withdraw his proposition. (Applause.) He promised to bring it before the meeting again in a form which would be in accordance with the wishes expressed.

Thanks were voted to the chairman, directors, secretaries and agents, for their management of the company's business during the last half-year.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SIR M. MELVILL MEMORIAL FUND.

UP to the present nearly Rs. 6,000 have been obtained in subscriptions to the Sir M. Melvill Memorial Fund. The following is a list of new subscriptions:—

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Mr. Jehangir K. N. Kabraji	5	0
Mr. Shivshankar Govindrao	30	0
Sir T. R. Thomson	50	0
Mr. W. Lee-Warner	100	0
Mr. F. L. Latham	50	0
Mr. E. J. Ebden	25	0
Mr. G. C. Whitworth	50	0
The Hon. R. S. V. N. Mandlik	30	0
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Mr. Thakersey Moolji	100	0
Mr. P. Ryan	30	0
Mr. J. G. Moore	100	0
Mr. J. G. Moore, through Collector of Khandesh	200	0
Khan Bahadur Framji Ardashir and his establishment	61	0
Mr. Kavasji Petitoji	15	0
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15.

REUTER'S financial telegram of last evening from London reports a further advance of ⅛ per cent. in Consols, at 102½. Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 44d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were down ⅛ per cent. for Fours, and ¼ for 4½ per cents. at £68, and £72, respectively. Indian Sterling, Loan was unaltered at 104¼. Rentes in Paris were still quoted at 106¾.

The Wheat and Mincing Lane Markets show no further movement, quotations being unchanged all round.

A quiet feeling prevailed at closing in Liverpool yesterday, the sales having reached the same figures as on the previous day, viz., 10,000 bales, of which ten per cent. were Surats. Spot Cotton was quite unaltered in value; but in American Arrivals the slight decline of 1-64d. in all positions is reported. Manchester was steady at last prices. Quotations in New York were unchanged at 10⅝ for spot Mid.-Uplands and 10·79 points for June Futures; and it seems rather surprising that prices should keep so steady, seeing that Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again comparatively heavy, and that the first three days of this week give the same total as last year. The figures to date are as follows:—

	1888	1887	1886
Tuesday's Receipts	17,000	20,000	16,000
Three days' do.	46,000	46,000	57,000
Since 1st Sept.	1887. 4,710,000	4,628,000	4,369,000

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened steady this morning; probable sales, 10,000 bales; Imports, 6,000 bales.

The tame character of the advices from the ruling markets above summarised, has led to a quiet feeling here to-day. Enquiry has been slack, and for arrival Cotton almost absent; and only a moderate business has been passing in ready stuff. Bengals, owing to their exceptional position, have been quoted rather higher again to-day; but other growths may be called steady at yesterday's quotations. The purchases of ready Cotton reported to-day consist principally of 800 bales of Akola, at Rs. 210-11; 500 Bengals, at Rs. 173-80; 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 204-5; and 300 Mowa, at Rs. 219. Some 200 bales of old Compta were taken for local consumption, at Rs. 175-80 per candy.

WHEAT is dull with a small business doing in old Ekdani between dealers at previous rates. In the New Crop a few contracts, also between dealers in Pessy, and Delhi No. 1 are reported at our quotations for April-May delivery, say:—

White Pessy (91 per cent.)	Rs. 4-5-0	per cwt.
Do. (85 per cent.)	" 4-4-0	"
Delhi No. 1	" 4-5-3	"
Red Delhi	" 4-1-6	"

SEEDS.—Linseed is dull and declining, 1½ annas lower being quoted since yesterday at Rs. 6-1-0 to Rs. 6-3-0 for old seed. New, for April-May delivery is called Rs. 6-2-0 per cwt. Rapeseed is neglected for old; and is quoted 6 pies to 2 annas lower for the New Crop, but we hear of no actual business passing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,665	bales.
Wheat	4,201	cwts
Linseed	4,909	"
Gingelly	2,841	"
Groundnuts	9,959	"

FREIGHTS are quoted as before for ready business, and the tone of the market is very quiet. A steamer has been fixed for the end of March and early April loading at 19s. 6d. per ton; and room has been booked to Marseilles, for this month's shipment, at 18s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been weak and rather uncertain to-day, in sympathy, perhaps, with the Calcutta market, which we hear is unsettled, especially as to forward rates. Buyers here have been offering 1s. 4 31-32d. for 3 months' Credits, both ready and forward, but few Bills have come out. Ready Bank Paper and Wire Transfers may be called 1-32d. lower than last evening, and a moderate business is said to have been done in demand for the mail at our quotation.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 29-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Francs do.	1-79¼.	"

Gold Bullion Paper has been quoted at 97 7-16d. to 97½ for Fours for cash and the early March settlement, the latter being the closing rate, while for the end of March 97½ has been the rate. Banks are reported to have sold a few lakhs for early March, but little other business has transpired on any line. 4½ per centage are now quoted at 103 to 103½.

SHARES.—There has been again some demand, chiefly from speculators, for Mill shares, but to-day although Empress and Imperial are quoted Rs. 5 higher, the general tendency in rates has been the other way, and we have to report a decline of Rs. 5 each in New Great Eastern, Queen, and Ripon, and of Rs. 2½ in Jewraz Balloo. Bombay-Burma shares are Rs. 25 higher for the first issue, and Rs. 2½ up for the others.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	775
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	720
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	30,000	100	all	17½ do.	245
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	6100	–	–	21544
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	6100	–	–	41

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	900	1,200	1,200	Rs. 54	1,275
Albert Ginning Co.	100	600	600	Rs.	235
Albert Steam Co. Rauchee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	675
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	250
Bezil's Cawnpore P. Co. Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	157½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,200	1,200	Rs. 600	625
Dholleera P. & G. Co.	0	200	200	12	95
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19)	1,250xd
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	275
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,275
French Press Co.	200	500	500	Rs. 80	550xd
Harvey & Sahapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	400	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	307½
Mercantile Press	1,200	125	125	Rs. 5	71
Matheoll Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 0	407½
New Bezar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,200	500	500	Rs. 60	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
Union of W. India Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	295x
Sahapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary)	600	800	800	Rs. 10	440xd
Stad Press Co.	400	2,000	760	Rs. 50	475
Stad & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,800
Sassoon Press Co.	300	600	600	35	60
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	Rs	585

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	300	300	10	185
Bombay Flax & Oil Co. Ld.	750	300	180	p. ct.	135
Bapty Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	525	...	185	Rs. 14	52
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	...	600	100	2-8p.c	100
Bombay Saw Mill Co.	750	600	600	15 p.c	500
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	600	12,000	2,000	15 p.ct.	185
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350	100	100	Rs. 2	80
Do. do.	1,000	2,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,600
Bombay Municipal Bonds	2,000	62	975	Rs. 3½	615
Clydesdale Dy. Co	...	...	...	5 p.c.	105
Cooper, Madon & Co.	1,000	500	500	...	520
Gover. & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	70
Indian Guarantee & Zamindar Surety Association	500	100	50	...	41
Kaiser-I-Hind Mining Co., Limited	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10½
KurrachceLighterage Co., Ld.	42,500	25	25	...	10½
Kemp & Co. Ld.	800	250	250	...	190
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 261	355
Marine Hotel Co.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	800	100	100	12 p.ct.	80
Oriental Government Insurance Company	1,000	100	100	...	166xd
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	200	50	180 p.c.	115
Pearse and Co., Ld.	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	17
Port Canning Co.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15	40
Phillips & Co., Ld.	6,000	600	1,000	Rs. 10	60
Scundy & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	260
Telephone Co.	1,000	100	100	p.c.	104
Thacker & Co., Ld.	12,200	20	20	9 p.c.	25
Thomas & Co., Ld.	2,000	400	400	Rs. 100	0
Western India Flour Mills	1,400	100	100	Rs. 15	1,200
W. Mody & Co.	600	125	125	nil	135
	1,000	200		p	40

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HURST—February 12, at Travellers' Bungalow, Dhulia Khandesh, of gastric fever, Edward Charles Durham, the eldest son of W. C. Hurst, Abkari Department, aged 8 years and 5 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRIFFIN—February 10, at "Seaforth," Gurnd, the wife of Albert Chas Griffin, of a son.
JONES—February 3, at Berampore, Moorshedabad, Bengal, the wife of S S Jones, C. S., of a daughter.
OWEN—February 12, at "Green Park," Calcutta, 29 Ballygunge Circular Road, the wife of J C Owen, (Chief Interpreter and Translator, High Court), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

AITKEN—SAUNDERS—February 11, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev J H Taylor, Chaplain of St. John's Church, assisted by the Rev A Kitchin, William Reade Thackeray, eldest son of General W D Aitken, R.A. to Ada Caroline, only daughter of the late John O'Brien Saunders, of Calcutta, and 19 Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, London.
FERGUSON—PARTRIDGE—At St Mathias' Church, Vepery, Madras, by the Rev W H Hobart, B A, Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of William Partridge, of Newport, Isle of Wight, to T V Ferguson, Madras.
KEOGH—HART—February 9, at the Catholic Church, Serampore, by the Rev F Cavalier, S J, Surgeon H Keogh, M D, Medical Staff, to Camilla, daughter of the late Capt W H Shirreff Hart, 105 L I, and step-daughter of Lt-Col S B Home, Bengal Staff Corps.
LEES—GORDON—February 9, at Chupra, by the Rev H A Sealy, Chaplain, Reginald Oswell Lees, Govt Telegraph Dept, youngest son of the late Sir John Campbell Lees, to Ellen Annie, eldest daughter of H W Gordon, Bengal Civil Service.

DEATH.

BOUTFLOWER—February 12, at Allahabad, of diphtheria, Ida, 6-4th Mabel, youngest daughter of William Nolan and Edith Blanche Boutflower.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1888.

WE do not know how far back the Government of Bombay have gone in search of the materials which they are about to codify in a new Police Act for the Presidency Town. But if they have turned over the records of the early part of this century they will find in the almost classic pages of some of Sir James Mackintosh's minutes on the police and magisterial arrangements of Bombay passages which have by no means lost their significance after the lapse of seventy years. One curious feature in a Minute on the Police of Bombay which Sir James Mackintosh wrote in 1811 is his discovery that the system then in force was entirely without legal basis. The discovery was startling, but it does not stand alone. Sir James Stephen reminds us in his "Life of Lord Mayo," as an instance of the intricacy and obscurity of the Regulations, that in 1871 it was discovered that nearly every criminal trial which had taken place in Bengal and the North-West Provinces since 1829 was illegal, no Court during all that time having had proper jurisdiction to try the more serious class of offenders. If this, he adds, had been discovered in the progress of some case in which the peace of the country was involved, and in which political feeling ran high, the consequences might have been most serious. The nature of the more than half a century's illegality in Bombay which the learned and philosophic Recorder exposed in 1811 may be very shortly told. The East India Company's charters empowered the Governors and Councils of the three Presidencies to make bye-laws for the good government of the inhabitants, and to impose reasonable pains and penalties conformably to the laws and statutes of the realm. But there was also the provision that no bye-law, rule, or ordinance made by the local Governments should have any force until approved of and confirmed by the Court of Directors in England. This was a noteworthy instance of the reluctant and uncertain hand, as Sir James Mackintosh calls it, with which the power of local legislation was conceded in the Eastern dominions of the Crown. But the remarkable thing is that in regard to the rules under which the Bombay Magistracy sat, and the police of Bombay acted, between 1753 and 1811, this provision was not acted upon by the local Government, nor was an observance of it exacted in Leadenhall Street. "Your Honourable Board," wrote the eminent Recorder of Bombay to the local Government in October 1811, "have been pleased officially to inform me that no rules of police or magistracy for this island were ever laid before the Court of Directors, or confirmed by them." The inevitable consequence, he pointed out, was that all these rules and all acts that had been done under them were, from the point of view of law, absolutely null and void. Such a deliverance from such an authority was enough to upset the peace of a community and turn it upside done. The Bombay Government doubtless took the precaution to keep it to themselves. A sudden revelation of the terrible things discovered by Sir James Mackintosh would have persuaded the criminal classes that the only people who deserved to be in gaol were the officials who had sent them there, and that a reign of righteousness ought at once to be inaugurated by the police and magistrates and the budmashes of the city changing places. For this and nothing less was involved in Sir James Mackintosh's conclusion that the whole of what was called police in the island of the Bombay had been a course of illegality, and that nothing had been legal but the apprehensions, examinations, and commitments of accused persons for trial, and such summary convictions as were authorized by special statute. Who, indeed, would have been responsible for the peace of Bombay and the holding in check of evil-doers if it had been permitted to go forth on the authority of the greatest legal luminary of his day that "every rupee of every fine imposed since 1753 by the police may therefore, in strictness of law, be recovered by the parties fined; every stripe inflicted on them has been an assault and battery, for which they are entitled to a compensation in damages, and every detention makes its authors liable to an action for false imprisonment." Onlookers who the other day told us that the action of the police was paralysed because a police sepoy was punished for what the court held to be an excess of zeal would have put to sea in the first boat if they had been in Bombay in 1811, and had learnt that the police lived and moved and had its being at that moment outside the orbit of law, and had so lived and moved and had its being for fifty-eight years. The Government of Bombay, however, possessed its soul in patience. They cordially thanked Sir James Mackintosh for his communication, and took time to consider the Bill which he drew up for regularizing the then existing system and correcting its many abuses.

All this is ancient history, and since Sir James Mackintosh wrote more than seventy-six years ago it is scarcely likely that he will be consulted for guidance in any of the problems of local police administration that claim attention in these days. But the comments of jurisconsults and statesmen of Sir James Mackintosh's stamp have a classic value, and so far as they embody general principles they suffer little from lapse of time. And the general principle which pervades this memorandum is that in all that relates to police administration the only permanent guarantee of personal liberty is substantive law. He found in the police procedure of the day much that was neither regulated by law nor restrained by the supervision of competent authority. He had not the opportunity, as he would have had, if he had been revising the police system of these days, of pronouncing between the positive enactments of statutory law, as guarantees for the liberties of the subject, and departmental rules. The police administration of the beginning of the century seems to have been not only outside the law but to have been almost independent of rules of any kind. But even then there was not an entire absence of departmental rules; the worst of it was that they do not seem to have been used. "The few regulations which exist," wrote Sir James Mackintosh, "and which do not extend to one-tenth of the cases tried by the Superintendent, lie mouldering and forgotten in a corner of his office, unknown to every one else, and probably very little known to himself." So that in 1811 departmental rules were the reverse of efficient guarantees against irregularity, and Sir James Mackintosh showed in which direction he looked for amendment by proposing in the draft Act that a digest of regulations which the magistrates were to be empowered to draw up should not have force until they had been approved of by the Governor in Council; they should then have the force of law as though they had been part of the Act. Here is wise advice which, though it was given in 1811, may be turned to good account in 1888. We have lately shown how some of the most valuable guarantees for personal liberty in the Mofussil which are provided in the Criminal Procedure Code are wanting in Bombay, where they are represented in inadequate analogies in the form of departmental police regulations. If the Government hesitate to give us these missing sections of the Code, the least it can do is to put us under law, and leave us no longer under regulation. An enactment which, for instance, leaves us dependent upon a merely departmental regulation for the security against prolonged detention which is provided by the twenty four hours' rule of the Criminal Procedure Code will be inadequate and unsatisfactory. No reason has yet been shown why the clause itself should not be included in the new Act; if the police regulation which has done duty for it is as useful and effective a provision—which we doubt, by the way—at all events let it be incorporated in the Act, so that the people of Bombay may know that they are living under law, and not under departmental rule. It is certainly no strained inference from Sir James Mackintosh's criticisms on the Bombay Police system of his day, and his suggestions for its amendment, that nothing less than this would have satisfied the legal conscience of that great jurist. And nothing less would satisfy the public in this city, if they were alive to the importance of the principle involved.

WE have received several letters couched in terms of regret and remonstrance, animadverting on the fact that the President of the Bombay Presidency Association should have marked his entry upon legislative duties in the Supreme Council at Calcutta by accepting and endorsing a financial policy which has been regarded with much uneasiness and disapproval in Bombay and elsewhere. Making due allowance for the fact that the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit has only just taken his seat in the Legislature, we have not cared to submit his speech to the prompt and candid criticism which we deemed it our duty to apply to the pronouncement of the Hon. Mr. Steel. That honourable member of Council, representing the commercial community of Calcutta, without any excuse went out of his way to renounce even the very notion of examining or analysing the demands of the military departments, for which he claimed the right to dispose of some twenty crores of the public revenues without explanation or apology. This extraordinary abdication of the first duty of the representatives of the commercial community has shown very clearly the pass to which Bengal opinion on such subjects has come. In this Presidency, while yielding to none in the desire to see the hands of the Government strong and respected, and the country placed in full security, such abject doctrine as that preached by Mr. Steel and lauded by the *Pioneer* has no acceptance. It is, therefore, the more unfortunate that the Bombay representative should have allowed himself to be regarded as swelling a chorus of unthinking acquiescence, in which some of the notes, it must be admitted, sound very flat. The Hon'ble Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee suggested that iron hardware should be subjected to taxation because it is in general use. This cool advice to the Government to tax every workman's chisel or hammer, saw or knife, has just as much real value as the opinion volunteered on all hands that neither the augmentation of the salt tax nor the imposition of the duty on petroleum would be felt in the slightest degree by the consumer. As a matter of fact every lakh piled on to the taxation of the country adds to burdens which for years past have been recognised by the best informed administrators as pressing very heavily on the poor. If it be true that forty millions of people are habitually short of food, it is misleading and mischievous to assert that an addition to the salt tax will not be felt even by the poorest. Necessity has no law, and if the Government cannot maintain the financial equilibrium without augmenting taxation the hardship resulting from that course must be accepted; but the hardship should not be ignored, or worse still, denied in the face of notorious facts which are the commonplaces of contemporary Indian history. Sir Dinshaw did not go so far in this direction as some of his colleagues, but we could have wished that he had given the force of his practical business mind to a more adequate examination of the questions at issue. It is disappointing to find that he attributed to the fall in exchange the necessity which compelled the Government to resort to additional taxation. The Government itself did not base its demands on that ground. The Viceroy alluded to the fact that the fall in exchange had made him poorer by three millions a year than he was when he came to this country as only one of the factors which compelled the Government to have recourse to new taxation. His Excellency mentioned expressly the decline in railway receipts, the falling off in the opium revenue, the expenditure in Burma, which absorbs the surplus hitherto received from Lower Burma, and will cause a considerable deficit for the next few years, as combining with the instability of silver to prevent the Government from tiding over the year without resort to taxation. This list does not include the military burdens which have really upset the balance between receipts and expenditure. If we add the defensive works on the frontier, and the enhanced military expenditure, to the outlay in Burma, the falling off of railway receipts and the decline of opium, we have a catalogue of reasons for the increase of imports that largely outweighs the fluctuations in exchange of which, as Lord Dufferin says, the issue must be left in the hands of Providence. If we are to escape recurring deficits we can only do so by dealing with the factors which are in our own hands. The two most formidable of those factors are to be found under the head of unnecessary or premature military expenditure, and costly annexations which do not pay, and grievously augment the strain on military and financial resources which ought to be carefully husbanded.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co. have published a "College History of India, Asiatic and European," by Mr. J. Talboys Wheeler, late Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and late Secretary to the Government of British Burma. In some two hundred and thirty lucid pages the writer gives a very good resumé of the history of India, so far as it is known, from the time of the Aryan Invasion to the Annexation of Burma. It will make a capital text book, and it was written with that view, judging from the title. It is a bright readable conspectus of a many-sided story, and will repay perusal by those whose college days are over. The concluding paragraph of the little volume sums up the result of the strange eventful history—a revolution which is slowly working under the surface of the educated classes of society, of which many are conscious, but few can define; the expansion of railways and telegraphs, the diffusion of western culture, the visits of members of the Royal Family to India, the visits of Indian Princes to Europe, the growing intercourse of Europeans and Asiatics in Europe as well as in India breaking up old traditions and making way for a new era. Compare all these factors making for a new order of things, with a passage in the fifth chapter of this "College History" which shows how different were the conditions when Aurungzeb ruled at Delhi; the Great Moghul knew Arabic, and could read the Koran, but he knew nothing of history or geography; he had heard when a boy that Europe was a little island, that Portugal was the first kingdom in that island, Holland the second and England the third, that petty rajahs ruled over France and Spain, and that the Moghuls were the greatest monarchs in the world. The Moghul Princes, brought up in the seraglio by women and slaves, knew perhaps even less than Aurungzeb when they were sent out to be Viceroys over provinces which they could not rule or organise. That state of things brought ruin to Empire and people, and it could have brought nothing else. Even the most desponding of crokers cannot anticipate a cataclysm from the "revolution slowly working under the surface" to which Mr. Wheeler's narrative of Indian story very naturally leads the attention of the reader. What we see in progress is evolution, not decay.

THE Bombay correspondent of an up-country paper commits the mistake of approving of the pedantic notion that it is wrong for the head of a department to "write to the papers" to correct what he may have reason to consider is a mistaken estimate of his official action. That Government should not desire such rectifications to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HEALTH OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

SAN REMO, FEB. 15.

The latest report regarding the health of the Crown Prince is not so satisfactory as could be desired.

His Royal Highness suffers a good deal from headache and sleeps badly.

Sir Morell Mackenzie has therefore postponed his departure for the present.

ENGLAND'S OBLIGATIONS.

AKWARD QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, regarding the accuracy of the statement in the *Neue Freie Presse*, Sir James Fergusson said that England had not entered into any engagement pledging herself to any action on the part of her Navy, except such as was already known to the public.

A further question was put as to whether it was contemplated making any arrangement of that nature with Italy, but Sir James professed his inability to give a reply.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The statement that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was to succeed Lord Stanley of Preston as President of the Board of Trade is confirmed.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

It is reported that Baron Henry de Worms is to be appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in the place of Sir Henry Holland.

IMPRISONMENT OF THE MAYOR OF CORK.

The Mayor of Cork has been sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment for committing an assault on a policeman, who was endeavouring to stop a Nationalist demonstration.

THE GERMAN SOCIALIST BILL.

BERLIN, FEB. 14.

The Reichstag has endorsed the action of the Committee in rejecting the Anti-Socialist Bill.

THE DEBATE ON THE CRIMES ACT.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

In the House of Commons last night, during the debate (resumed) on the Crimes Act, Sir George Trevelyan declared that the policy now being pursued by Government in their dealings with Ireland would, so far from pacifying the people, only serve still more to alienate their sympathies and decrease their respect for the law.

The debate has been again adjourned.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 14.

The Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company's steamer, Surat, with the English mails of the 6th February, left here for Bombay, at 7-0 p.m., this evening.

The same Company's steamer, Kaiser-i-Hind, left for Colombo and Calcutta, at 3-0 p.m., yesterday afternoon.

DEPARTURE FROM BROACH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, FEB. 15.

A select company of European and native gentlemen assembled yesterday, at the invitation of the Broach Club Gymkhana, to bid farewell to Mr. Sorabjee Settna. Mr. Settna is a Municipal Commissioner and honoured with a seat as a member of the Jambooser Railway Committee. A handsome silver cup, which had been won in a tennis-tournament, was presented by the Club, and handed over by Mr. Wilson, Municipal President, who, with other Commissioners, friends and servants, in all numbering two hundred, came to see Mr. Setna off last night at the station. Flower and garlands were freely thrown as the train steamed away amidst repeated cheers by the crowd. Much regret is felt on account of Mr. Settna's departure.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, FEB. 15.

Mr. A. G. Almond has been elected Municipal Commissioner for one of the wards. The voting was as follows :—

Mr. Almond 65
Mr. Munchershaw 32

ARRIVAL OF LORD CONNEMARA AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 15.

The Governor and party arrived here by the s. s. Rewa, at 6 this morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, outward bound from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here last evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet.

Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market is steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5½
8½ lbs. "	6¼
40s Mules Twist	9½
3 per cent. Consols for account	102½
Bar Silver	44
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68
4½ per cent. do.	72
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104¼

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Feb. 14.

10 p.m. ... 74·3

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.

6 a.m. ... 70·8
10 a.m. ... 76·4
2 p.m. ... 80·7
4 p.m. ... 80·3

We regret to hear that Colonel Thomasson, the Chief of the Public Works Department in Central India, while walking a few miles from Indore last week, was attacked by a wolf and rather severely wounded. His injuries are not dangerous, but it is not unlikely that he will go to Paris as soon as possible for the purpose of consulting Dr. Pasteur.

TELEGRAPHIC expenditure in Upper Burma having alarmingly increased, stringent orders have been issued to heads of departments to put a stop to all telegraphic reports containing information of a routine nature, such as arrivals and departures, changes of *personnel*, returns, transfers, casualties among men, horses, and ponies (except in action), cases of epidemic disease among horses and ponies, &c. The attention of all officers commanding corps and posts, &c., has also been called to the subject, in view to a reduction of expenditure.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT A NATIVE WEDDING.

At the invitation of Mr. Vurjeevandas Madhavdas, the head of the well-known and ancient Madhavdas Runchordas family, and of Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Mr. Vurjeevandas's nephew, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were pleased to honour by their presence the performance of the marriage ceremonies of Mr. Hurkissondas's daughter at the Madhav Baug last evening. Representative members of all sections and classes of the community also attended, evidencing by their presence the respect and esteem in which the hosts are held. The reception verandahs and garden grounds of Madhav Baug had been beautified with the costliest decorations and illumination for the occasion. Venetian masts, Chinese coloured lanterns, gas moons arranged in rows, curves, and arcades, rich crystal chandeliers, flags, bannerets, and many curious devices contributed to make the scene one of true Oriental magnificence. Their Royal Highnesses, who arrived at 5-30 p.m., were welcomed in the gateway by Mr. Vurjeevandas Madhavdas, Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Mr. Tribhowundas Vurjeevundas, Rao Bahadoor Hurry Raojee Chiplonkar, of Poona, &c., and were escorted to an elegant pendal put up in the compound of the premises. Here a company of *nautch* girls, who danced and sang, afforded some amusement for a time. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied by one of their daughters, by Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone, Colonel Becher, Colonel Cavaye, Captain Herbert, Dr. and Mrs. Keith, &c. The other guests were too numerous to mention, but among them were observed his Highness the young Aga Khan, Sultan Mahomed Shah, his Highness Aga Jenghi Shah, Khoorshed Jah of Hyderabad, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridass, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Adam, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Mackenzie, Miss Dr. Pechey, Miss Dr. Littlewood, &c. At 5-45 p.m., the Duke's party removed to the verandah of another bungalow, where special accommodation had been provided for them, and whence they observed with considerable interest the whole of the marriage ceremony which was conducted by Brahmin priests in the true orthodox fashion under a *mandap* specially erected for the purpose. Their Royal Highnesses expressed to Mr. Vurjeevandas and Mr. Hurkissondas their great pleasure at having been given an opportunity of witnessing the ceremonies, which were as novel as they were interesting to them. The bride and bridegroom were presented to the Duke and Duchess. At the time of leaving the premises, about 6-30 p.m., their Royal Highnesses were presented with rich garlands and bouquets of flowers, and with what pleased them still more—fresh cocoanuts enveloped in gold and silver leaves, as a symbol of good luck and peace and plenty.

FALL OF A STACK OF FIREWOOD AT MODY BUNDER.

LOSS OF FOUR LIVES.

YESTERDAY about noon, while the labourers belonging to Virsey Laljee, a firewood merchant, were engaged in stacking logs of firewood at Mandavie Street, Mody Bunder, the stack which had been piled up to a height of about twenty-five feet collapsed without the slightest warning, burying all the labourers. An alarm was at once raised, when a large number of other labourers under the supervision of Mr. V. Taborda, Port Trust inspector in charge of the Bunder, came forward and at once rendered assistance in extricating the unfortunate men. It was discovered that in the case of three men, named Biajee Suntoo, Putloo Seedoo and Umloo Gopal, life was extinct. Twelve others had their limbs fractured, and several more sustained other serious injuries. The injured were at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where four of the wounded having had their wounds dressed, were able to leave the hospital. Eight of them, named Dajee Maloo, Dondee Bicajee, Madooba Toolajee, Suntoo Limba, Baboo Suckoo, Jothee Naikoo, Balla Abba and Suckoo Gannoo were detained in hospital. The man Suckoo Gannoo, aged about 22 years, died about an hour after admission. Two bullocks that were yoked to a cart laden with firewood and standing by the fallen stack were also seriously injured, and incapacitated for further work. The cart was completely smashed up. In the evening Dr. T. Blaney, the coroner, held an inquest at Mandavie Street, Mody Bunder, on the bodies of the four deceased, namely, Biajee Suntoo, Putloo Seedoo, Nowloo Gopal and Suckoo Gannoo. The following evidence was recorded :—

Rowjee Babajee said :—I am a labourer and work at Mody Bunder in stacking firewood for one Virsey. Deceased Biajee Suntoo was a labourer employed by me. I took the contract from one Virsey at the rate of Rs. 5·8 for every 50 cart-loads. I have been working for Mr. Virsey for 7 or 8 years. I have two partners in my contract. There is no limit to the height of the stacks. The day before yesterday I commenced to put a new stack of firewood at Mody Bunder alongside of a previous one. I had 18 men on that day, and 17 yesterday. I did not go to work to-day. I stacked 100 cart-loads in the 2 days.

Rowjee Banajee, said :—I am a muccadum of labourers. Deceased Balloo Seedoo was a labourer under me. His age was about 30 years. He worked at my firewood depot at Mody Bunder.

Babajee Wittoo, said :—I am a labourer employed in stacking firewood at Mody Bunder. Deceased Nowloo Gopal was also a labourer employed with me and we lived togather at Khetwady. His age was about 40 years. I and the deceased and others were engaged for the last three days in stacking firewood at Mody Bunder. The stack was brought up to the height of about 25 feet to-day. At noon the deceased was standing about half up the stack, when it gave way and fell on the deceased and buried him and others. I received a hurt on one leg. A crowd of people came and removed the firewood, and the body of the deceased was recovered in about an hour. He was bleeding from the ear and was dead. We had only one more cart-load of firewood to put in that stack to complete it.

Crishna Dhondee, said :—I am a labourer employed in stacking firewood at Mody Bunder. Deceased Suckoo Gannoo was a labourer employed with me and lived in Khetwady. His age was about 22 years. We were employed to-day in raising a stack at Mody Bunder, and had got it up to the height of 25 feet, when at noon it suddenly gave way and fell upon the deceased and others and buried them.

Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ahmed said :—I am a Policeman No. 932 A in the 4th Section A Division. At 12-30 p.m. to-day from information I received I ran to Mody Bunder and there I saw that a stack of firewood had given way and heard that several men had been buried under it. A crowd had collected and engaged in removing the firewood. After working for about an hour three labourers were removed. They were all dead. Their names are Biajee Suntoo, Putloo Seedoo and Nowloo Gopal. Twelve labourers were sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Their names are Suntoo Limboo, Moonajee Toolajee, Baboo Suckooba, Bala Abba, Jootlee Mikoo, Dhondee Biajee, Dajee Mulloo, Krishna Dhondoo, Bhow Dhondoo, Babajee Vittoo and Suckoo Gannoo. Suckoo Gannsoo died in the hospital in about an hour, when his body was brought here, and it has now been viewed by the jury.

Mr. Edward Charles Watkins said :—I am an inspector in the land estate of the Port Trust, and live in Clive Road. About 1-30 p.m., to-day, I heard that a firewood stack had given way at Mandavie Street, Mody Bunder, and that some men had been buried under it. I at once came to the spot and found that three dead bodies had been removed. I saw the bodies lying at the spot. The fallen stack of firewood belongs to Virsey Laljee. He leases the site from the Port Trust for the storage of firewood. There are no rules as to the height to which the stacks of firewood shall be carried. It is left to the discretion of the owners. The highest stack is about 30 feet.

The jury upon the above evidence returned the following verdict unanimously :—That the death of Biajee Suntoo, Putloo Seedoo, Mowla Gopal and Suckoo Gannoo, was caused by injuries received by their having been buried under a stack of firewood which accidentally fell upon them. The jury are of opinion that leases of ground for stacking firewood should contain rules under which the dimensions of the stacks shall be regulated.

ACTIVE SERVICE cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed daily with ROWLANDS' ODONTO. All dentists allow that neither washes or pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder ; such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself. It whitens the teeth, prevents and arrest decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE is a harmless preparation for dyeing the hair permanent brown or black. Ask chemists and store keepers for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden London, and avoid spurious imitations.

MILITARY NOTES.

ON the 14th March the Countess of Dufferin will present the prizes won by the Presidency Volunteers at the annual rifle meeting.

ORDERS have been issued for the reduction of the ambulance bearers in Upper Burma to 1,500 men.

THE undermentioned officers having been selected for employment in the Intelligence Branch, Quarter-master-General's Department, Upper Burma, have been attached to the Field Force from the date of joining :—Lieutenant R. G. H. Hughes, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry ; Lieutenant A Vans-Agnew, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry ; Lieutenant H. B. H. Wright, Royal Engineers ; and Lieutenant E. W. M. Norris, 2nd Middlesex Regiment.

THE under-named treasuries have been opened in Upper Burma :—Alon, Lower Chindwin ; Kendat, Upper Chindwin ; Bernardmyo, Bhamo, Katha, Kyaukse, Mandalay, Meiktila, Minbu, Myingyan, Pyinmana Pagan, Sagaing, Shwebo, Toungdwingyi, and Yemethen.

The Government of India have sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Reserve in Burma on the same conditions as those sanctioned for the Volunteer Reserve to be raised in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in March, 1885, and have called for an early report showing the progress which has been made in its formation. If no further progress is made in Burma than has been made in Oudh and Calcutta, we fear that the expected report will prove disappointing.

INDIAN VOLUNTEERS will be pleased to hear that Captain Henry Park Airey, New South Wales Artillery, who volunteered for service in Burma was wounded in action when employed with the Gardner guns, has been admitted a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.

MAJOR C. T. PEYTON, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, has been ordered to Deolali Depot to officiate as Commandant during the absence of Colonel W. R. Truman, on leave.

CAPTAIN (BREVET-MAJOR) C. B. WILKINSON and Captain H. S. Andrews-Speed, Royal Engineers, doing duty with the Madras Sappers and Miners, have been ordered to proceed to England to go through the next course of military engineering at Chatham, commencing on the 1st of April next.

MR. R. T. TRISCOTT, of the 102nd Dublin Fusiliers, whose career in the army was apparently terminated, after sending in his papers and resigning his commission in the army, enlisted in the Middlesex Regiment, the old 57th "Die hards." He worked hard and soon got raised to be a sergeant, and a recent mail brings a *Gazette* which contains the following item :—"The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Sergt. Richard Tulloch Triscott, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment) to be second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. A. M. Goodrich, promoted." He had thus, by his own efforts, worked his way back to his old position.

THE head-quarters of the 2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, arrived in Bombay from Poona on Tuesday last, and took up its quarters at Colaba. The detachment which has since been included on the garrison list, numbers ten officers, five warrant officers, fourteen sergeants, eight corporals, six drummers, and 241 privates. The G. Company of this battalion leaves for Deolali on the 20th instant.

DEPARTURE OF H. M. S. TURQUOISE.

HAVING remained in port for nearly four months-and-a-half, H. M. S. frigate Turquoise, Commander J. W. Brackenbury, sailed yesterday morning, her immediate port of destination being Muscat. This vessel, it will be remembered, arrived here in October last, for the purpose of paying off her time-expired crew and taking the relief crew. This she did in the early part of the following month, when H. M. S. Tyne brought out the reliefs from home for her and for the Ranger—H. M. S. gun-vessel—which paid off and recommissioned simultaneously. Since then, till the end of last month, the Turquoise lay in dock, where she underwent thorough overhauling. After having cleared out of the dock, on the 6th instant, she took over her crew, who had been accommodated in the Auckland, a superannuated I. M. steamer now used as an hospital. Before her departure the Turquoise went outside the harbour, on Monday last, on trial, which proved satisfactory, returning to her moorings in the afternoon. The Turquoise is proceeding to the Gulf on the usual mission, *viz.*, the suppression of the slave trade, in which direction she has rendered useful service before. On arriving at Muscat, she will relieve H. M. S. Osprey, just now stationed there, allowing her to proceed to Bombay for repairs, &c.

TROOPS FOR QUETTA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bhundara, Captain J. C. Sharpe, hired for transport purposes, sails this morning for Karachi, with 13 officers and about 114 rank-and-file European and 20 officers and about 812 men, natives. This number includes the 22nd Bombay Infantry in course of relief for Quetta, the Royal Lancashire Regiment, expected to arrive in Bombay by the troopship Serapis for Karachi, and other details returning from leave to join their corps. The native infantry is composed of 7 officers, 20 non-commissioned officers, 803 rank-and-file, and 81 followers. On its arrival at Quetta it will relieve the 26th B. N. I., stationed there. The latter regiment will arrive in Bombay on or about the 25th inst. by the same steamer and will then be removed to Poona. The strength of the European troops sailing is 3 officers 101 rank-and-file and two followers. The following are the names of the European officers on board :—Colonel J. H. and Mrs. Drummond and child and Major and Mrs W A Wetherel and child—22nd B N I, Surgeon P J Damania, Med. Staff ; Capt A Smith, Lieuts E A Kettlewell, G W C Knatchbull, and H Walter, 22nd Bo Infy ; Lieut T H Henderson, 24th B N I, Capt P E Burke, Royl Lancaster Regt, Lieuts W J Mangles, and M W Kirke—Royal Lancaster Regt, Col Wooldridge, Adjutant General's Department, Vet-Surgn A F Appleton, A V D, and Lieut M W Kirke, Royal Lancaster Regt.

A MEASURE OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused with great interest the book containing rules and the Acts relating to the general administration of Local Fund business in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, lately published by Mr. Cumming of the Sind Commission. I think this very useful book should be translated into the principal vernacular languages in the Presidency for distribution amongst the members serving on the several Local Boards in the Mofussil, who do not know English.—Yours, &c.,

Tanna, Feb. 14. P. R.

CRICKET.

PROPRIETARY *vs.* ALFRED C. CLUB.

A MATCH between these clubs was played on Sunday last, resulting in a crushing defeat of the Alfred team by twelve wickets and 26 runs. The following are the scores :—

ALFRED C. CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS	
M S Shroff, c Mehta, b Daboo	2	b Reporter	0
N E Mistri, b D H Batliwala	9	b Daboo	1
R Mistry, b Daboo	1	c Dadiset', b Munshookh	0
A Darcovalla, c Reporter, b Daboo	19	b Reporter	15
B Dulal, c and b Daboo	0	c Reporter, b Daboo	4
K Libovala, b Daboo	2	b Reporter	2
H Mehta, c Vacha, b Batliwala	2	run out	6
K Mody, b Reporter	3	c Daboo, b Reporter	3
A Mehta, c and b Reporter	0	c and b Daboo	0
B Bharoocha, run out	0	run out	0
R Nicolson, not out	14	b Tata	1
Baxter, b Daboo	12	not out	0
Extras	23	Extras	7
Total	90	Total	39

PROPRIETARY CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.

R M Reporter, b Mody	0
M K Jijina, b Mody	3
N S Mehta, c Mody, b Mistry	67
B K Tata, b Mody	8
K M Munshookh, c and b Mody	16
N M Daboo, c Mistry	4
A F Diventry, b Mistry	5
C A Dadiseth, b Mody	3
R K Khumbata, c and b Mody	3
P H Dubash, not out	16
D H Batlivala, c Mistry, b Mody	19
B N Bullmoria, c Nicolson, b Mody	3
Extras	9
Total	156

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Town Council was held yesterday Mr Dosabhoy Framji presiding. There were present Sir Frank Souter, Dr. Waters, Sir Henry Morland, Col Merewether, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Messrs Javerilal Umiashankar, R. M. Sayani, R. N. Khote Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Muncherji N. Banaji, and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

The Council discussed the report of the sub-committee appointed to consider the applications which have been received for the temporary appointment of Assistant Engineer. Out of some thirty applications, the committee thought Mr. J. B. Benson, Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineering, was the best candidate for the post. On the motion of Colonel Merewether, seconded by Sir Frank Souter, the appointment of Mr. Benson was sanctioned.

A NEW FIRE-BRIGADE STATION.

The Council sanctioned the payment of Rs. 9,780 to provide for the cost of 489 square yards of ground at Musjid Bridge, to be purchased from Government at site for the construction of a fire-brigade station and ward office, the cost to be debited to the grant for the said station and ward office.

ACCEPTANCE OF A TENDER.

The Council accepted the tender of the Bombay Company agents for Messrs. P. and W. McLellan, the lowest of five tenders, received for the supply of sluice valves, fire hydrants and water pipes, at rates amounting to Rs. 25,485, including contingencies, the charge to be debited to the grant of Rs. 50,000 sanctioned for the purchase of water-works fittings.

THE RECENT FIRE AT THE CRAWFORD MARKETS.

At the suggestion of the Acting Commissioner, the Council recommended the Corporation to sanction the grant of Rs. 31,000 from the surplus cash balance to provide for such repairs as may be necessary to the store-sheds in the Arthur Crawford Market recently injured by fire.

The Council then adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

YESTERDAY at a sitting of the Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, the following among other matters were heard :—

RE WALTER K. D. HAMILTON.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order and for leave to amend the schedule, which were granted.

RE HORMUSJEE SORABJEE BUTLER.—Mr. Inverarity appeared to oppose an application which was to be made for leave to the insolvent to file a fresh petition, but asked for an adjournment until the matter could be heard before Mr. Justice Bayley, who was acquainted with all the circumstances. The matter was adjourned.

RE NURSEY KESSOWJEE.—Mr. Basil Scott, for the insolvent, asked for an adjournment of the hearing of the rule *nisi* for the final discharge of the insolvent under section 60. His Lordship, remarking that the insolvent had done nothing during the last eighteen months, granted an adjournment for three weeks to enable insolvent to make a fresh application on affidavit.

RE TIMOTHY BERKLEY.—The insolvent, on the application of Mr. Manker, was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE INDARCHAND TALAKCHAND.—Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order, which was granted for a fortnight. Insolvent was directed to deposit all his account books with the Official Assignee.

RE MARCO MONDOLFO.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order on the ground that the insolvent was still ill in Italy. The Judge remarked that this was a very old matter, and that if insolvent did not return to Bombay within two months, his petition would be dismissed. Leave was granted to serve notices to creditors.

RE JAMES F. SWETE.—On the motion of Mr. Dhairyavan, a rule *nisi* to withdraw the petition granted some time before was now made absolute.

RE JIBA, WIDOW.—On the motion of Mr. Dhairyavan, the insolvent, the widow of Khan Mahomed Nensey, was granted a rule *nisi* to withdraw the petition.

RE ROWJEE JIVANJEE TANAK.—Mr. Dhairyavan applied for the insolvent's discharge, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—William Alexander Cabral ; Framjee Bomonjee Moos ; Adum Hoosein Khatu and another ; Ranit Awakal Sewniks Purdesee ; Alexander Brown Wiseman ; Hurgovun Bhugwandas ; Rajaya-khan Masanatkhan and another ; Gertrudee Kinsey ; Mayaram Laxmon and others ; Punja Vishta Bhunnalea ; Muncherjee Nowrojee Mehta ; Dinanath Raghunath ; Chuttoorbhooj Tarachund ; Rajoo Noormahomed ; Jaichund Pragjee ; and Charles Louis Pierre.

THE BACK BAY BATH COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE third annual general meeting of this company was held yesterday evening at the Baths, at Back Bay, when Colonel G. Beville presided.

The report of the honorary directors was adopted.

Colonel Beville remarked that he had not much to add to the information contained in the report. The falling off in the attendance, the directors attributed to the protracted monsoon which had been experienced last year, and they did not anticipate a further fall this year ; but were inclined to believe they would experience a very much better season. The receipts equalled the amount collected in 1886, but were not bad in comparison to the sum earned in 1885. The alterations which were in progress having been completed, the Baths were opened to ladies, and during the two weeks it had been open, several ladies took advantage of it. The directors had no doubt that the slip was one in the right direction and expected many more would frequent the Baths. They had already wished the directors to set apart a Saturday for them. All he could say was that the matter would be taken into consideration and that he did not doubt their request would be acceded to. With regard to the second Bath, on the site near the Wodehouse Bridge, the chairman remarked, the directors had no funds to go on with the work, and had therefore written to Government, desiring an extension of the term for which they held the site for another three years. In that time he expected the directors would readily obtain the money and then after its construction, as had been agreed to before, the present Baths would be handed over to the natives. Col. Beville thought there would be no difficulty in obtaining the extension, and if the present Baths continued to commend themselves to the community as supplying a want, which it was agreed was much felt, the directors would soon be able to undertake the construction of the new Baths, which would include Turkish Baths and other vast improvements on the present one.

Resolutions were then passed sanctioning the payment of a dividend of six per cent. ; re-electing the retiring directors, Messrs. C. A. Winter and J. M. Sleater ; and re-appointing Mr. Lidbetter as auditor for the ensuing year.

Mr. Shields asked the chairman if many ladies had used the Baths since they were opened to them.

The chairman replied that few ladies, about two or three, had made use of the Baths, though many had attended as interested spectators.

Mr. Duxbury remarked that he heard that one of the ladies quite enjoyed the privilege and swam like a fish. (Laughter.)

The meeting then closed with votes of thanks to Mr. T. White, the honorary secretary, in appreciation of his valuable services to the company, and to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice SCOTT.)

For dismissal in chambers.

38-88—In person—Ruckma Munji and others *vs* Meya Haji Natha Issa.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

150-86—Little S F and N—Meherabebee *vs* Haji Sheir Mahomed bin Amanoola—Thakurdas D and C—Part heard.

300-87—Tyabji and D—Fatmabai *vs* Aishabai—Jefferson B and B—(Preliminary issue.)

317-87—Tyabji and D—Nanalal Lalloobhai *vs* Harlochund Jagoeshu and others—M E and H, P G and S, and M and D.

30-87—Jefferson B and D—Sukharam Gungaram *vs* Tulsebai and another—Ardeshir E and D.

441-86—Little, S, F and N—Esmailji Ebrahimji *vs* Bapooji Framji and others—P and R, and C L and O.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice JARDINE.)

For investigation of pauperism.

60-87—In person—Bawa Haridas Atmaram *vs* Bhat Cassiram Ruttonji and another—Venayekrao H.—Part heard.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

329-87—Tyabji and D—Fatmabai and another *vs* Sidick Allana and others—Mirza H K—Part heard.

406-87—In person—Moti Prema *vs* Bodul Dossaji—E Wilkin.

413-87—In person—Elizar Esoobji Shanker *vs* Abdoola Mohsrally Dhurramsey—Thakurdas D and C.

422-87—Hore C and B—Assaria Poonsey and others *vs* Puddumsey Moolji—In person.

428-87—In person—Cursetji Edulji Mehta *vs* Bai Ujambai—Moreshwar L.

435-87—Wadia and G—Framji Dorabji Mistry *vs* Dhunjibhoy Dorabji Mistry and others—Nanu and H.

433-87—Macfarlane, E and H—C A Turner *vs* Vussonji Tricumji and another—Payne, G and S.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

AN inquest was held by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, yesterday, at the European General Hospital, touching the death of Joseph Winterbottom, a driver in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, who died from the effects of injuries sustained by having been accidentally knocked off his engine, between Oomra and Callian Stations on Tuesday evening. The following evidence was recorded :—

Benjamin Hunt Jameison, a passenger guard on the G. I. P. Railway, said : Deceased was an engine driver on the G. I. P. Railway, was about 33 years. At 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the deceased left the Victoria Terminus with the 87 down local train for Callian. He was the driver of the engine, and I was the second guard riding in the front brake. Before leaving, the deceased, speaking to me and the head guard, mentioned that his axle-boxes were running hot. On leaving the Victoria Terminus I saw him constantly attending to his engine. On leaving Oomra Station, which was at about 4-30 p.m., I happened to look out on nearing a girder bridge. To my surprise I saw the deceased sitting on the foot-plate of the engine holding on by the hand-rail with one hand. In his other hand he had his oil-can and was oiling the axle-boxes, while his body projected a little beyond the foot-plate. I whistled with my mouth and shouted to the deceased, but it was too late : his body came in contact with the parapet of the bridge and he was thrown off. I put on my brake and shouted to the fireman to stop the train, which he did. I ran to the deceased in company with the head guard and found him lying between the bridge and the rails. He was quite sensible. His left leg was completely smashed. He told me and the head guard to tie up his leg tightly, and to carry him to the brake and drive on to Callian as fast as we could. I ran to the Oomra Station and telegraphed to Callian to have a doctor in readiness. Deceased was put in the brake and the train went on to Callian. A doctor was there, who attended him. He was put into a train which was in waiting and brought on to Bombay. I did not go to Bombay with him. He lost much blood from his crushed leg.

Zya Zanoo said :—I am a fireman on the G. I. P. Railway. Yesterday I was fireman of the engine of the deceased. We left the Victoria Terminus at 3 p.m. with the down local train. When we left Oomra Station at 5 p.m., the deceased took his oil-can and was standing on the foot-plate of the engine, holding the hand-rail with his right hand and the oil-can in the left. He was stooping over, oiling an axle-box when the engine was going under a bridge. He was caught by the parapet and thrown off the engine. The train was at once stopped by the oil-man and I put on the brake. I went to the deceased and saw that his left leg was crushed, and that he lost much blood. His leg was tied up in a handkerchief ; but he still continued to lose a little blood. He was taken to Callian and then sent on to Bombay.

Dr. William Henry Burke, Acting Resident Surgeon of the European General Hospital, said : The deceased was admitted into the hospital at 7-15 p.m. yesterday, and I saw him about 20 minutes afterwards. He was conscious, but suffering from a certain amount of shock, but his pulse was fairly good. He was in great pain. He had a compound comminated fracture of the left knee-joint, and a similar injury of both bones of the same leg above the ankle, with great lacerations of the soft parts of the leg and lower part of the thigh. He had some bruises on the back, left elbow and right knee. With the deceased's consent I performed amputation at the middle of the thigh. Just as I was completing the stitches in the flap, Mr. George, who was administering the anæsthetic, informed me that the pulse was imperceptible. Respiration was then going on and continued for about 7 or 8 minutes after the heart's action had failed. All the usual remedies for stimulating the heart's action were resorted to and continued for fully a quarter of an hour, but without success. I am of opinion that the cause of death was shock following the crushing of the thigh. There was comparatively no loss of blood from the amputation. But the limb itself was pale, showing the previous loss of blood. I am of opinion that it was proper to have it amputated at once, as it afforded the only chance of saving life. The anæsthetic that was used was Bryant's Mixture, consisting of alcohol chloroform and ether.

The jury, upon the above evidence, returned the following verdict unanimously :—That the death of Joseph Winterbottom was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally thrown off a railway engine in motion.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

THE latest news from the Mogoung column is to the effect that the column is intended to commence to advance from Mogoung towards the Jade Mines on the 27th of January.

Colonel Symons, with his party of Gurkhs, reaches Kendat from Kawlia on the 2nd instant. In the first march beyond Mettaung the road had to be made. In places steps were cut to enable the laden mules to climb the steep parts of the road. Laden animals were brought through the whole way. Colonel Symons is now marching to Sittaung, whence he will return by a different route.

The Northern Shan column reached Theinni-Myo successfully on the 26th of January, San Ton had met the column on the march out, and accompanies it into Theinni. He has assured Major Yates of his good will, and that the movements of the column will be undisturbed throughout Theinni. The column had some adventures while marching between Namzan and Panloung. The Myitnge river had to be crossed near Loeks, and here it was found to be 120 yards broad and from 20 to 25 feet deep, with steep banks. Two dug-out canoes were made use of to form a raft with a bamboo platform, and another raft was constructed of bamboos alone. The little Ghurkha knockries came in very handy. The mules swam the river. One boatload was upset by a mule trying to get on board. Luckily no lives were lost, but the contents of the boat, including one mountain gun in pieces, and two rifles, sank to the bottom. A grapnel was improvised, and with its assistance and that of men who dived down everything was recovered except the axletree of the mountain gun. At Panloung was found a good bazaar, so this loss was temporarily rectified. The whole party, consisting of 600 men and 700 animals, with a quantity of baggage, was successfully crossed over in 24 hours. The column moves on from Theinni towards Konlow, where there is a ferry across the Salween river.

Lieutenant Hunter, 10th B. I., has again been successful in capturing, on the 29th of January, Boha Moung Paw and Moung Thoune, with five men, six guns, &c.

Major-General Sir George White was at Fort Stedman on the 8th instant.

SCENE IN THE CALCUTTA POLICE COURT.

SOME excitement was caused in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday, says the *Englishman*, when an Arab, named Ibrahim, a notorious bad character, charged with housebreaking by night, extortion, and mischief, who was being led into *hajut* after sentence had been passed, deliberately threw one of his shoes at his Worship, but fortunately missed him, though it slightly struck Babu Behary Lall Pal, the interpreter. The prisoner then made a desperate resistance before the police could put him into *hajut*, where he was handcuffed. His Worship directed that the man should not be "unnecessarily hurt" as he was struggling with the constables. Inspector McCready then asked the Magistrate whether he would be charged for this outrage, and he was ordered to be taken before the Northern Division Magistrate. The prisoner was then taken downstairs well guarded, muttering imprecations on all the Judges of the land. After he was placed in the *hajut* he again made a desperate resistance, kicking at the parawallahs, and he was again leg-cuffed. Mr. Hume appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Reily stated that after he had given judgment upon the prisoner and another accused, he was writing in his record book, when he heard a whiz near his ear from a shoe which rebounded from the wall and fell on the platform behind his chair. Babu Behary Lall Pal stated that prisoner was sentenced to two years, and his confederate to six weeks' hard labour, and as the prisoner was being taken to the *hajut* he saw him stoop and pick up his shoe, which he threw in the direction of the Magistrate. Witness saved his head by guarding the blow with his left hand, which was grazed by the shoe. Inspector Arraton said that the prisoner threw his shoe at the Magistrate. The prisoner denied having thrown the shoe at the Magistrate, stating that the blow was intended for Inspector Arraton, who had brought a false charge against him. He called a witness, his confederate, who had been sentenced to six weeks' hard labour. This man, however, did not support his statement. Prisoner had been four times previously convicted of extortion, housebreaking, theft, &c.

Prisoner was further charged with kicking a native constable while in *hajut* downstairs.

His Worship convicted and sent

JAPANESE FOLK-LORE.

MR. BASIL CHAMBERLAIN sends to the *Folk-Lore Journal*, from Miyanoshita, Japan, a series of stories from the folk-lore of the Ainos. Some of them are very curious and amusing. We give some examples :—

THE FOX AND THE TIGER.

Said the tiger to the fox : "Let us run a race from the top of the world to the bottom of the world, and he who wins it shall be lord of the world." The fox agreed, and off the tiger bounded, but without noticing that the fox had caught hold of his tail so as to get pulled along by him. Just as the tiger was about to reach the other end, he suddenly whisked round in order to jeer at the fox, whom he believed to be far behind. But this motion exactly threw the fox safely on to the far end, so that he was able to call out to the astonished tiger, "Here I am. What are you so long about?" For this reason there are no tigers in Aino-land.

DRINKING THE SEA DRY.

There was the Chief of the Mouth of the River and the Chief of the Upper Current of the River. The former was very vainglorious, and therefore wished to put the latter to shame, or to kill him by engaging him in the attempt to perform something impossible. So he sent for him, and said, "The sea may be a useful thing in so far as it is the original home of the fish which come up the river ; but it is very destructive in stormy weather when it beats wildly upon the beach. Do you now drink it dry, so that there may be rivers and dry land only. If you cannot do so, then forfeit all your possessions." The other (greatly to the vainglorious man's surprise) said : "I accept the challenge." So, on their going down together to the beach, the Chief of the Upper Current of the River took a cup, and scooped up a little of the sea-water with it, drank a few drops and said : "In the sea-water itself there is no harm. It is some of the rivers flowing into it that are poisonous. Do you therefore first close the mouths of all the rivers both in Aino land and in Japan, and prevent them from flowing into the sea, and then I will undertake to drink the sea dry." Hereupon the Chief of the Mouth of the River felt ashamed, acknowledged his error, and gave all his treasures to his rival.

AN INQUISITIVE MAN'S EXPERIENCE OF HADES.

Three generations before my time there lived an Aino who wished to find out whether the stories told about the existence of an under-world were true. So one day he penetrated into an immense cavern (since washed away by the waves) at the river-mouth of Sarubutsa. All was dark in front, all was dark behind. But at last there was a glimmer of light ahead. The man went on, and soon emerged into Hades. There were trees, and villages, and rivers, and the sea, and large junks loading fish and seaweed. Some of the people were Ainos, some were Japanese, just as in the every-day world. Among the number were some whom he had known when they were alive. But, though he saw *them*, *they*—strange to say—did not seem to see him. Indeed he was invisible to all excepting to the dogs ; for dogs see everything, even spirits ; and the dogs of Hades barked at him fiercely. Hereupon the people of the place, judging that some evil spirit had come among them, threw him dirty food, such as evil spirits eat, in order, as they thought, to appease him. Of course he was disgusted, and flung the filthy fish-bones and soiled rice away. But every time that he did so the stuff immediately returned to the pocket in his bosom, so that he was greatly distressed. At last, entering a fine-looking house near the beach, he found his father and mother—not old as they were when they died, but in the heyday of youth and strength. He called to his mother ; but she ran away trembling. He clasped his father by the hand, and said, "Father! dost you know me? cant you see me? I am your son." But his father fell yelling to the ground. So he stood aloof again, and watched how his parents and the other people in the house set up the divine symbols, and prayed in order to make the evil spirit depart. In his despair at being unrecognized he did depart, with the unclean offerings that had been made to him still sticking to his person, notwithstanding his endeavours to get rid of them. It was only when, after passing back through the cavern, he had emerged once more into the world of men, that they left him free from their pollution. He returned home, and never wished to visit Hades again. It is a foul place.

THE LAUREATE AT HOME.

TENNYSON, in his own grounds at home, looks the poet from top to toe. He is even theatrically costumed, in his dashing felt wide-awake, Byronic collar carelessly lolling like a dog's ears over a carelessly tied neckerchief, and the famous Inverness cape half-cast half-cleak, flung grandly over his shoulders. It was only few weeks ago that I saw the noble hermit. It was in a busy London thoroughfare—midday—and his lordship looked thoroughly a fish out of water. No one seemed to notice him.

A GENUINE BRITON.

Tennyson always has been a genuine Briton, which means that he has got a bit of the bull-dog in him. Carlyle had more of the snarling cur, but Tennyson is one of the uncouthest old school giants now left in England. The poet's nature accounts for so much of his exceptional reserve. When he is in his most amiable mood he is apt to be absent, and makes you feel doubtful whether he isn't really talking his thoughts to the solid wall. Tennyson was driven from his lovely Isle of Wight home by the hordes of sight-seers, who invaded his grounds, his house, and would have snipped his curls and his collars by the inch as relics if he had stayed there much longer. So he built himself a house out of the princely fortune his books have brought him.

THE POET'S HOME.

The poet's new home stands in a charming bit of Sussex landscape, far from the beaten track, lest the crowd should follow. The old seaside home is still used for a portion of the year, but in this house at Haslemere Tennyson lives most of his now fading life. It is pitched high, on a richly wooded ridge, whence the eye may sweep a landscape teeming with all the varied luxuriance of the garden of England. Those most familiar with his work say that Tennyson's later poems are inspired by the hills that surround his Sussex home, in contrast to the earlier ones, influenced by the flat expanses of Lincolnshire, where he spent his young days. He buried his home amid trees. They stand all around like a thick phalanx of sentries, keeping grim watch and ward over the strange man who will be heard but will not be seen. Inside the inner ring there are gardens trim and pretty, though no especial pride is taken in any thing outside the walls. The garden of his Isle of Wight house was more picturesquely ragged than elegantly ordered.

HE SELDOM GOES INTO SOCIETY.

Since the death of his favourite son, last year, he has been less in society than before, and after his recent illness it is unlikely he will return to it, even in the half-hearted way he did. Tennyson has his circle, a small one, of intimates, and they are celebrities like himself. For he is a philosopher, a student of science, politics and art, and enjoys upholding his own dogmatic views with the foremost apostle of each cult. He gathers a bandful at a time around him, and rare must be the talk that wings its way up the chimney, instead of recording itself for the delight of the humble world beyond the walls of Hazelmere. There is an old-world flavour in the many cornered Gothic mansion whose gables and pinnacles stick out "like quills upon the fretful porcupine." The interior is rich in its design and furnishing, the old blending with the new in a poet's "Locksley Hall." The welcome visitor knows the sincerity of his welcome if he is led long a mysterious corridor into the *sanctum sanctorum* of the poet.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Tennyson is now in his seventy-eighth year ; his locks are thinning fast, and there are fewer dark ones than there were even three years ago ; but his wonderfully noble eye has not lost its lustre. Most likely he shifts a clay pipe into his left hand that he may grip you with his right. This pipe is his calumet of peace, his secret charm of abstraction, his incense to the gods. At morn, at noon, at night, alone or accompanied, the pipe is his half-way house between meals and the sure precursor of night's repose. The Tennysonian costume is seen at its best in here, and does not seem so much an affectation. He thaws but slowly, even in his own room, but the magic of a third pipeful sets wagging that masculine tongue and nether jaw-bone ; and if the topic stirs him, he will pour forth fine rolling periods in the sturdy old English accents which modern superfine Cockney schooling is polishing out of existence. As the conversation warms, his puffs comes fast and thick, and the sound of the pipe waxes more and more warlike. Not the bagpipes, nor the pipes of Pan, but the "church-wardens," as we call the long clays ; for Tennyson has a lordly whim never to smoke the same pipe twice. When the charge is exhausted he breaks the shank, drops it into a cistern-like vase, and fills a clean one from the box supplied by his wholesale dealer.

He reads and writes near a window that commands a view of the fine wood, and among those odorous trees he takes his listless strolls, sometimes giving the villagers a glimpse of his queer-looking personality, but not when strangers are likely to be about.

So lives the now patriarchal poet whose keen intellect whets its appetite by probing more deeply into the mysteries and movements of the age. His later productions seem to indicate a half-despondent tone, perhaps the outcome of an old man's illness and deplorings over the strokes of fate. Rich, honoured, courted, envied as he is, Tennyson knows, and keenly knows of late, the bitter side of life. His wife long invalided, his loved son dead, and his own now shattered health may well give his thoughts a more sombre cast than when in younger days he sang so sweetly the songs of love, and hope, and abundant faith.

HOW GENERAL GORDON MET HIS DEATH.

A SPECIAL funeral service in commemoration of General Gordon's death was held on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 24, at St. Paul's, Eaton Square. The Rev. H. Waller, an old personal friend of General Gordon, preached the sermon, and during the discourse read the following sworn testimony of one of the loyal sergeants who was present at General Gordon's death, and which was communicated to Lieutenant Gordon, nephew of the late General. The sergeant said he was formerly in the garrison of Berber, but escaped at its fall to Khartoum, where he was one of four sergeants orderlies to Gordon. He was on duty on January 26 and was with Gordon, on the "lookout," on the top of the palace. Gordon, the evening before, warned the people that he had seen a great deal of extra excitement going on in the rebel camp, and that, unless a good resistance were made that night, the town would fall. As the morning star rose the rebels made a feint at a portion of the defences, under Ferag Pasha with the black troops ; but at the same time they directed their full attack at the defence commanded by Hassan Bey Ben Asserah, with the 5th Regiment of Fellaheen, and succeeded in getting into the town. When Gordon heard the rebels in the town he said, "It is all finished ; to-day Gordon will be killed," and went downstairs, followed by the four sergeants, who took their rifles with them. He took a chair and sat down on the right of the palace door, the four sergeants standing on his left. All at once a sheikh galloped up with some Bagaree Arabs. The sergeants were on the point of firing when Gordon, seizing one of their rifles, said, "No need of rifles to-day ; Gordon is to be killed" (as before.) The sheikh told Gordon that he had been ordered by the Mahdi to bring him alive. Gordon refused to go, saying he would die where he was, adding that no harm was to be done to the four sergeants, who had not fired on the rebels. The sheikh repeated the order three times, and each time Gordon gave the same answer. After a few words the sheikh drew his sword, and rushing up to Gordon, cut him over the left shoulder, Gordon looking him straight in the face, and offering no resistance. His head was cut off and taken to the Mahdi at Omdurman, and his body was buried close to the door of the palace, and a tomb built over it. The tomb is treated with respect. The letter was handed to Mr. Waller a few days since by General Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., who commanded the troops at Suakim.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

MR. BLUNT WITH HIS BOOTS OFF PICKING OAKUM.

One of the visiting justices who saw Mr. Blunt in prison yesterday found him seated Arab-fashion on the floor, with his boots off, picking oakum. He has been removed to a commodious cell, with a gaslight and a window, and has been provided with a Bible in large type, which he can read without difficulty. The chaplain also supplies him with his favourite books, and he is allowed to walk about. He is provided with a prison great-coat, double lined, and allowed an improved diet. Mr. Blunt complains of suffering from rheumatic pains.

SLOW MURDER OF MR. LANE, M. P.

Dr. Moorhead, J.P., visited the prison on Wednesday. Mr. Lane, M.P., was still confined to his cell, and was undergoing bread-and-water treatment. Dr. Moorhead made the following entry in the visitors book : "I wish to draw special attention to the injurious effects on Mr. Lane of the punishment he is undergoing. He is in a state bordering on mental and physical collapse, and his muscular system is so relaxed as to be scarcely able to maintain his body in the erect position. He seems to have developed some hallucinations which point to serious complications. His whole condition is exceedingly melancholy, and complete distaste for food is now superadded, showing how deeply involved the digestive organs have become. He continues sleepless from anxiety and want of proper sleeping accommodation, having nothing but the plank bed to lie on. I think his condition calls for immediate medical treatment and removal to hospital."

THE CELL OF MR. COX.

From Ennis comes intelligence that Mr. Cox M. P., occupies an ordinary flagged cell in the prison, without a fireplace or any other means of heating. In consequence of the cells being long disused the walls are reaking with damp, and the lower portion of the window sash is so rotted away that Mr. Cox had to fill the aperture with his muffler to keep out the cold, biting wind. He is allowed a mattress and pillow on the plank bed, but altogether the cell is the most miserable, cheerless, and filthy apartment it is possible to conceive. Mr. Cox is supplied with his meals from an hotel.

ARREST OF MR. COX M. P., IN LONDON.

Mr. J. R. Cox, M.P., for East Clare, who has been flitting about a good deal between England and Ireland to evade the police, was arrested in London on Monday afternoon, Jan. 22, by Detective Littlechild, of Scotland-yard. He was walking into the Golden-cross Hotel, Charing-cross, in company with Mr. J Deasy, M. P., when Mr. Littlechild walked up and, touching him on the shoulder, asked, "Are you Mr. Cox?" Mr. Cox replied in the affirmative, and Mr. Littlechild then informed him that he had a warrant under the Crimes Act for his arrest. Mr. Cox, who offered no objection to being taken into custody, said he intended going back to Ireland to surrender to the authorities. An impression seems to have prevailed among Irish members as well as others that no arrest could be made in England under the Crimes Act. The impression, however, is mistaken, as the authorities have power to make such arrests under the Fugitive Offenders Act, which runs, "Where a person accused of having committed an offence in one part of her Majesty's dominions has left that part, such person, if found in another part of her Majesty's dominions shall be liable to be apprehended and returned to the part from which he is a fugitive. A fugitive may be so apprehended under an endorsed warrant or a provisional warrant." Mr. Cox was arrested under a warrant signed by an Irish resident magistrate and endorsed by a London magistrate. After his arrest Mr. Cox was taken to Scotland-yard, where the warrant was read over to him. He was then taken to Ireland.

DR. TANNER AND THE POLICE.

Dr. Tanner, M. P., called at the Detective Department at Scotland-yard the other evening about eight o'clock, and inquired for the Chief Superintendent. He was shown in to Mr. Butcher, to whom he introduced himself, and said he had come to inquire whether the authorities wished to serve a warrant upon him. He said it had been stated in the papers that the police were looking for him, and that he was in hiding from them, hence his visit to Scotland-yard. Mr. Butcher having made inquiry, said he could not answer Dr. Tanner, who then asked whether Inspector Littlechild was on the premises, as he might be in possession of the information. Inspector Littlechild was not in, and Dr. Tanner having left his address, so that Mr. Butcher could communicate with him there, withdrew, intimating that he would call again to-day to get a definite answer to his question. Before leaving, he said he had travelled from Ireland without the least attempt at concealment, and that he intended to return there in a day or two with equal publicity.

SALUTING THE REMAINS OF THE GALLANT DEAD.

NEWS from Massowah states that the anniversary of the battle of Dogali was celebrated at the scene of the engagement on Jan. 26th. There were present all the civil and military authorities, the whole staff of Generals, representatives from all the war vessels and merchantmen anchored in the port of Massowah, as well as the principal European residents of the town. The ceremony was also attended by the Abyssinian chief Debeb, and by representatives of the native population. General San Marzano, the Italian commander-in-chief, accompanied by his staff, arrived at Dogali from Massowah at half-past nine o'clock, and the commemorative funeral service commenced immediately. After the service the officiating priest blessed the graves of those who fell in the action, and the cross erected to their memory on the heights, the troops meanwhile presenting arms. Captain Turi, commander of the cruiser Bausan, then advanced to the graves, accompanied by a sailor carrying a large cross, and in the name of the Italian navy saluted the remains of the gallant soldiers who fell at Dogali for the honour of the Italian flag and arms. In planting the cross he declared that it would be replaced later on by an imperishable monument to the honour of the dead and of the Italian army. General San Marzano then moved forward, and taking his stand in the middle of the square formed around the cross, said, "Many have expressed a wish to speak, but the serious nature of the ceremony does not permit of their doing so. I feel sure that the feelings to which those speakers would have given utterance lie deep in the hearts of all present. They can be summed up in two words. All honour to the bravery of the unfortunate dead. Let us all be ready to do our duty on the first favourable opportunity."

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells, "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

THE MURDER OF A SURVEY PARTY IN THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

THE unfortunate affair in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, in which Lieutenant Stewart and three of the men with him lost their lives, must not, as up-country paper remarks, be regarded as indicating that the trans-frontier tribes in that quarter are bent upon hostilities :—

If the two small survey parties had been across the border, we could have understood that the temptation to attack them would have been too great for Lushai instincts to withstand ; but both Lieutenant Stewart and Lieutenant Baird had strict injunctions to keep within British territory, and these they seem to have obeyed in every way. The parallel ranges of hills, which run from the north through the country south of Assam, form in their central part what are known as the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the eastern part of these Tracts has to be guarded against raids from the east by a special frontier police.

Raids on any large scale have been rare of late years, as satisfactory relations have been kept up with the principal Lushai chiefs nearest the border, and the presence of police guards and patrols has had a salutary effect. But one can never count upon the temper of the savages who inhabit the hills beyond the border, and who, in times of excitement, start on a "head-taking" expedition just to gratify their bloodthirsty instincts.

The Kukis are particularly given to raids of this kind, and it is not easy to anticipate their movements owing to the dense jungle which covers the hills. The recent outrage will probably be found to be due to restlessness among them. The party appears to have belonged to a clan known as the Pois, but the names given as those of the leaders are quite unknown to our officers, as also are their movements before and after the 3rd instant.

The Saichal Valley, where the affair occurred, is, measured by the map, only some fifty miles to the north-west of Chittagong, but the actual route is as long again, as the road follows the winding valley of the Kurnaphuli river, and at least one range has to be crossed. Demagiri, the point whence Lieutenant Baird started, is 149 miles by river, and lies near the northern end of the valley. But little is known of the locality, and the two officers were sent to make a reconnaissance of it after the original scheme for exploring the Lushai country both from Chittagong and the Yaw country had been abandoned. Until it is ascertained for certain the head-taking party is an isolated one or whether the restlessness among the tribes is so pronounced as to be really a source of trouble, one cannot judge what measures will be required ; but as the frontier up to date is reported quiet, the former explanation is probably sufficient.

Mr. Murray, Superintendent of Police, is an officer whose influence is widely felt among the Lushais, and as he went at once to the spot will probably be able to discover the real meaning of the affair. The attack must have been deliberately planned, for the marauders would have hesitated to face even a small body of well-armed men had the latter been prepared ; hence they resorted to their usual tactics of a surprise when the camp was practically unprotected. It is a significant fact that they should have singled out Lieutenant Stewart's party and not have raided any village, as it indicates that the object was not loot.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS AT SEA.

A TERRIBLE story of shipwreck comes from the Black Sea ; a Greek vessel having picked up a boat containing six dying men the only survivors of the crew of the British steamer Maud, other six were drowned and six others died of exposure. The Maud encountered a storm so severe that the stoke-hole was flooded and the fires extinguished. As she threatened to sink, the boats were lowered. The first was swamped and its six occupants drowned. The twelve men who were in the other boat managed to keep her afloat ; but they suffered so terribly from cold and hunger during the next four days that six of them including the captain died. Three days after the Greek ship Theodore discovered the boat and rescued the survivors. Discribing their sufferings in the boat, the mate of the Maud stays :—

The cold and hunger had begun to tell upon us frightfully, and it was difficult to rouse the men to any exertion. The head fireman was the first to give in. He had plunged into the boat just as he came from the stokehole, with scarcely any clothing on, and what he had was of the very thinnest. He had not been in the boat three hours before the cramp seized him, and he just lay down in the bottom crying with the agony. Very shortly after he died the first engineer also succumbed. There was a heavy sea running which threatened to sink us every moment. One man was washed overboard through a wave catching his oar and dragging him over the bows, but we managed to save him again. In order to lighten the boat as much as possible, we put the two bodies overboard. Early in the morning the second engineer and steward died. We believe that these men would have survived if they had kept from the salt water ; but they drank it heavily, in apite of attempts to keep them from it, and very shortly afterwards they became mad. It was with the greatest difficulty that we could prevent the steward from falling into the sea. He insisted on standing up in the boat, yelling and raving in delirium. He was not dangerous, however, except to himself ; but one of the others became very violent, striking savagely at anybody within reach. Some of us tied rags round our heads to get soaked with the rain, so that we might then wring them into our mouths, but there was so much salt water mixed with the rain that it only made us more parched. Up to the time we sighted the Theodora the captain had appeared well, although he could not exert himself in the least. As we were all lying close together in order to get as much warmth as possible, we could not tell who was dead and who living. It was almost impossible even to get any of them to make an effort to hail the ship, they were all in such a state of stupor. They had given up rowing long before, and we were just running before the sea, and all of us—there were only eight left now—were lying in the bottom of the boat, past caring whether we lived or died ; all were suffering agonies of pain from the cramp, except two, who had oilskins on. Those of us who could raise ourselves managed to tie such rags as we had to some oars, and these we waived to attract attention ; but it it had not been that the ship was coming towards us, she would never have sighted our little boat, as it was snowing hard at the time. When the Theodora at last got up to us we were too stiff to move, and her crew had to haul us aboard, not knowing whether some of the men were dead or alive. In this way it was not discovered for some time that the captain and one of the others were dead.

COLONEL WOODTHORPE, C. B., is proceeding home on special duty under the orders of the Foreign Office, the particular work allotted to him being the completion and publication of the Report on General Lockhart's Mission to the Hindu Kush Khanates. Colonel Woodthorpe was the Survey Officer attached to the mission, and the information he gained was of the highest geographical interest, apart from its bearing on the political aspect of the Central Asian Question. "We much fear, however," remarks an up-country paper, "that the Report will not be made public, as the Government of India cannot afford to present the Russians with a guide-book to the routes from the Upper Oxus Valley across the Hindu Kush into Chitral. Not that they would gain much from this, for it is now established beyond a doubt that the passes into Kafiristan, Chitral, and Yassin are practically impassable for anything more than a few hundred men at a time. Mr. Marvin's bugbear of a Russian army corps appearing on the borders of Kashmir has proved a harmless bogey when closely examined."

A MEMORIAL is in course of signature to the Lieutenant-Governor and the Legislative Council on the Cruelty to Animals Bill. Lucknow is one of the centres of cock-fighting, and a great many persons, European and native, have been quite put out at the threatened extinction of their popular sport. It is pointed out that when the birds fight a thick padding of cloth is wrapped round the spurs to prevent wounds from being inflicted. The memorialists draw attention to the effect that when the Bill (now the Gambling Act) was before the Supreme Legislative Council in 1866, cock-fighting was exempted from its provisions owing to the direct intervention of a number of persons from Lucknow, Delhi, and Agra, who petitioned the Council. Sir Henry Maine was then Law Member, and he acceded to their prayer. It seems that in Oudh at least large sums are invested in maintaining establishments for cocks, quail and avidavats for fighting purposes, and not unfrequently they are subject to mortgages—an illustration of the old saying that one half of the world does not know how the other half live. Captain Astley, of the Norfolk Regiment, himself a member of the squirearchy of England, has always taken great interest in these matters for years, and it is ridiculous to suppose, says a correspondent, that he would countenance anything approaching to cruelty.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb. 16.—Marine Battalion "At Home."
" Free Temperance Concert, Byculla Wesleyan Chapel, near Victoria Gardens, 8-30 p.m.
" 17.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
Annual Meeting, Y. M. C. A.
" 18.—Parade of Troops in Garrison and Volunteers.
" 19.—First Sunday in Lent.
" 20.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 21.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
" 22.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana.
Yacht Club Regatta.
H. E. the Governor entertains the Minesingers at Malabar Point.
" 23.—Bombay Races.
" 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Yacht Club Regatta Ball.
Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
Departure of the Maharaja of Travancore.
" 25.—Bombay Races.
Bombay Light Horse at Bandora.
" 27.—Yacht Club Dance.
Holi Holiday.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Encampment ; and Rifle Meeting, Bandora.
" 29.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mar. 2.—Departure of M. S. Coromandel.
" 3.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Inspection, Camp and Rifle Meeting concludes.
Ladies' Tiffin, Yacht Club.
Half-yearly Meeting, Byculla Club.
" 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
Ladies' Concert at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort.
Opening of new Horse Shed by H. E. the Governor at the Hospital for Animals.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 6.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 7.—Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 9.—Departure of M. S. Balsarat.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught visits Freemason's Hall, Byculla.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 10.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
" 13.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" Distribution of prizes to Presidency Volunteers by Countess of Dufferin.
" 15.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
" 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
" 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
" 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Ambalia.
" 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
" 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
" 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
" 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
" 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
" 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
" 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.

MADRAS.

CHOLERA ON BOARD THE "UMBALLA."—Some deaths, from cholera, have occurred among the convicts that have been brought to Madras from Burma by the B. I. S. N. Steamer Umballa. Since Saturday last, five deaths are reported to have occurred. The Umballa is now in quarantine, and is anchored off Royapooram.—*Times.*

FATAL GUN ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning a lad, named Richard Dempster, aged fourteen years, with two others, proceeded from Saint Thomas' Mount to the Adyar, on a shooting expedition, and on their return home the lads sat down under a tree near the Adyar Orphanage. Dempster, to amuse his companion, danced and jumped about with a gun in his hand. His foot somehow came in contact with the trigger, and the gun went off, blowing his brains out. The deceased was a son of Honorary Captain Dempster, of the Ordnance Department, at present doing duty in Burma.—*Mail.*

LOCAL FUND MATTERS IN MADURA.—The president of the District Board, Madura, having refused to receive a letter regarding local fund matters, which had been posted to him "bearing" by one of the members of the board, the member in question petitioned Government on the subject. The president, in reply to a reference on the subject from Government, replied that covers on local fund service are treated as private covers, and double postage is accordingly charged on bearing letters ; that there was nothing in the Act (V. of 1884) or in the local fund rules authorizing him to admit expenditure of the kind, section 119 of these rules which specially deals with the subject of postal charges, not contemplating the incurring of such charge by members of the local boards. Government, on a consideration of the subject, have ruled that when a local fund member authenticates his letter to the president as "Local Fund service-boating," the covers ought not to be refused, but that if the power is abused, the president can move the Board to recover the money and refuse to accept any more letters similarly franked from the same member.

GOVERNMENT SWINDLED BY AN OFFICIAL.—At the High Court, on Friday last, an appeal against a conviction was heard by their Lordships Parker and Wilkinson, J. J., in which the prisoner was described by the Session Judge of Godavery, Mr. Horsefall, as a "Mohamedan, the son of a former Sub-Magistrate, whose name was held in high repute in the Agency Tracts to this day." As the evidence showed that considerable irregularity had been permitted by the head of the office, the Deputy Tahsildar since removed, the Session Judge inflicted upon the prisoner the comparatively light sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment ; and it was against this sentence that the prisoner, Mir Sultan Ali, preferred the present appeal. According to Mr. Horsefall's judgment, the accused was head Gumastah of the Udayagiri Deputy Tahsildar's office in the Agency Tracts. During the Deputy Tahsildar's absence on circuit he would have charge of the Agency chest, and would disburse amounts due by Government from time to time, replenishing his funds through application to the Deputy Tahsildar from the cash chest, which always remained under the latter's charge. On the Deputy Tahsildar's return to head-quarters he called for an examination of the Treasury, but the prisoner did not appear, and submitted various excuses for his absence. When an examination was eventually made, however, cash to the extent of Rs. 596-1-4 was found deficient, whereupon the prisoner was charged, convicted and sentenced, as above reported. Their Lordships, on a perusal of the record, found no grounds for supporting the appeal, and confirmed the conviction accordingly.—*Times.*

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A MILL.—A very sad accident occurred on Saturday afternoon at the Buckingham Mill, resulting in the death of Mr. Albert Hoyle, a machine fitter, who recently arrived from England to superintend the erection of some new machinery. Mr. Hoyle and Mr. Monk were watching the working of a new machine, which had been set going only a few hours previously, when some hard substance appears to have found its way through the cotton pipe into the machine. The knives appear to have first struck the substance and driven it, or some broken part of the bars, into the fan, which runs at the rate of about ten thousand revolutions a minute. The fan and bars split into pieces one of which, breaking through the cover, struck Mr. Hoyle a fearful blow on the forehead breaking his skull. Other pieces forced their way through the iron roof of the building, and fell in the compound. Mr. Monk had a miraculous escape, for he was standing within a couple of feet of Mr. Hoyle at the time of the accident. The wound was of such a fearful nature as to preclude all hope of the sufferer's recovery, and he succumbed to his injuries at about half-past three yesterday morning, without having recovered consciousness. The occurrence was the more tragic in that Mrs. Hoyl arrived to join her husband by the s. s. Nepaul, which anchored in the harbour only a few hours after Mr. Hoyle's death. The sad news was broken to the poor widow by Mrs. Crompton, the wife of the Chief Engineer of the mill, and every care and attention were shown her. Deceased was only twenty-five years of age at the time of his death.—*Mail.*

CHURCH AFFAIRS.—The *Madras Diocesan Record* for January, a copy of which we have received, contains, among other things, some interesting information of the Lord Bishop's late tours, S.P.G. and C.M.S. reports, the Kohihoff Memorial Fund, the Building Fund of the Church at Nagalapuram, the condition of the Church of England Tamil congregation at Vellore, and some particulars of the Christmas services held at St. George's Cathedral, at St. Mary's, Fort St. George, and at the Perambore School Chapel. In the account of the services at the Cathedral, we are told that "the raw and wet weather which prevailed at the end of the old year had the effect of making the various congregations keep to their own church on Christmas-day." The first evening-song of Christmas at St. Mary's was attended by a good congregation of 240, and "was brightly rendered." The musical portions were accompanied by H. E. the Governor's Band. The Christmas services at St. Matthias', Vepery, are not recorded. As the services in this church of high days and holidays are conducted with gorgeous and sumptuous ritual, in this respect outshining the services in other Anglican churches in the same diocese, an account of the functions at St. Matthias' on Christmas-day would have proved particularly interesting. The issue before us is, on the whole, an interesting number.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Bhownagar will sail to-day for Bhownagar laden and forty deck passengers.

THE Clan line steamer Clan Murray, 1,372 tons, Captain E Warfolk, sailed from this port yesterday for Trieste and Venice, laden with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's steamer Khiwa, 1,452 tons, Captain E Crewe, yesterday sailed with extra mails and a general cargo for Singapore and Honkong.

THE s s Mount Olivet, 1,639 tons, Captain W R Wilson, brought to Bombay, yesterday morning, 2,996 tons of coals, shipped by Messrs Edward Lawrence and Co, from Shields, for the G I P Ry Co. Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co are her agents.

THE s s Abeona, 1,405 tons, Captain G B Corner, arrived in harbour yesterday, laden with a cargo of railway materials from Middlesbro', shipped by the Bengal-Nagpur Ry, Agency. She is consigned to her captain.

THE British steamer Cosmopolitan, 1,024 tons, Captain D Lothian, from Cardiff (Jan. 14), arrived in port yesterday morning, laden with a cargo of 1,781 tons of coals and coke for Messrs. William Crowder, her consignees.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamer Elektra, 2,025 tons, Captain P Mirza, sailed yesterday, for Trieste, &c, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Leo Zander, Mrs W Clarke, and Miss Minck for Trieste ; Mrs Duggan for Aden ; and thirty-six deck for various ports *en route*.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

15TH FEBRUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Coromandel	2523	J. Reeves	A	P. & O. Co.
,, Rio Burno	1100	R. W. Young	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Khiva	1432	C. F. Preston	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Verona	1865	W. D. Mudie	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Cyphrones	1309	J. W. Kelly	E	E. Bates & Co.
,, Otheilo	1934	J. Atkin	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Yesso	1381	T. Trotter	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Bisagno	1506	A. Vosnargo	H J	Bozzoni Esqr.
,, Navarino	2157	Borgemann	L	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Worsley Hall	2210	J. Verrell	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, C. Murray	1372	E. Warfolk	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, Fremona	1897	A. Anderson	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Kt. of St. George	1972	Thomas	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Iran	2316	R. Poland	Ibis	E. Bates & Co.
,, Deccan	2022	Case	Gir-gaum	P. & O. Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
15	Cosmopolitan (s)	Lothian	Cardiff, Jan. 14.
	Mt. Olivet (s)	Wilson	Shields, Jan. 14.
	Abeona (s)	Cowper	Middlesbro', Jan. 12

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
15	H.M.S. Turquoise	Brackenb'ry	Muscat.
	Nowshera (s)	Liddiard	Chittagong.
	Hindoo (s)	Edwards	Cutch Mandvie.
	Amizade	Nakoda	Goa, Moramb'que, &c.
	Khiva (s)	Crewe	Honakong.
	Clan Murray (s)	Warfolk	Trieste and Venice.
	Elektra (s)	Mersa	Trieste and Venice.

The following vessels cleared out yesterday :—
Steamer St. Oswald, MacPherson, for Akyab.
" Bhownagar, Nakoda, for Bhownagar.

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday :—
Steamer Coromandel, for Marseilles, London, &c.
" Chupra, for Rangoon, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 11.

Collingwood, Lt. Col., Gloster Regt, in course of relief, from Poona.
Curtin, Major, Gloster Regt, in course of relief, from Poona.
Leathem, Captain, Gloster Regt, in course of relief, from Poona.
Gilmore, Captain, Gloster Regt, in course of relief, from Poona,
Lock, Lieutenant, Gloster Regt, in course of relief, from Poona.
Bretten, 2nd Lieutenant, Gloster Regt, in course of relief, from Poona.
Westropp, Lieutenant, 2nd Gloster Regt, in course of relief, from Poona.
Moss, Lieut and Adjt, Gloster Regt, in course of relief, from Poona.
Spraggett, Hony Lt. and Qr. Mr., Gloster Regt., in course of relief, from Poona.

FEBRUARY, 13.

Dick, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Staff, on leave, from Secunderabad.

FEBRUARY 14.

Walter, Captain, Madras 7th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.

FEBRUARY 15.

Crister, Colonel, Bengal, R. A., en route to China, from Allahabad.
Dillon, Surgeon, Madras Med. Staff, on leave, from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 11.

Venables, Lt, Bombay, Gloster Regt, on duty, to Deolali.

FEBRUARY 14.

Michel, 2nd Lt, Bombay, Norfolk Regt, on duty, to Sitapore.
Steele, Captain, Bombay, Brigade Major, off leave, to Poona.

FEBRUARY 15.

Penyree, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, to Kirkee.
Falkiner Lt, Bo, R H A, from leave, to Kirkee.
Warden, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Ahmednagar.
Parker, Lt,

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KEETING'S [redacted] LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHI[redacted] DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance o returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOMA, Medical Agency, Populmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Aimere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principa Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in ear Life. Price one Rupee of any of he Agents for DR. DE ROOS Medicines

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to Arms to advertise at the stations on the above route, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

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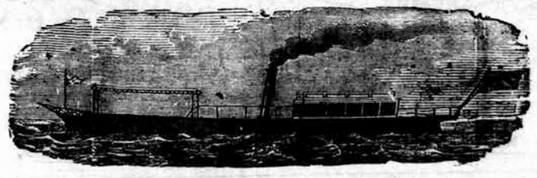

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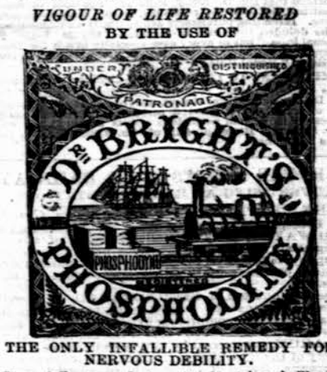

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